

# **Exhibit H**

## **Part 3**

160

1 bargaining plan and/or the hourly plan pursuant to 29 U.S.C.  
2 Section 1342(c)", which sort of makes sense since they've made  
3 the determination at that point.

4                   Then it says -- and I think this is the language  
5 you've been referring to, "In connection with seeking  
6 bankruptcy court approval of the agreement as contemplated  
7 under Section 6(a) hereof, Delphi shall seek a finding by the  
8 bankruptcy court that such termination, if and when determined  
9 by the PBGC, is not in violation of the labor MOUs, the union  
10 1113, 1114 settlement approval orders, or the local agreements.  
11 In the event that the bankruptcy court approves this agreement  
12 and makes the foregoing finding PBGC and Delphi shall execute  
13 it."

14                   So it's all conditioned upon the PBGC staff making the  
15 determination and then the PBGC taking the action consistent  
16 with the determination.

17                   MS. MEHLSACK: Your Honor, I actually was referring --  
18 that termination -- I believe that such termination is a  
19 termination in which the PBGC seeks the consent of the debtor.  
20 That's the notice that's attached to the settlement agreement  
21 and the PBGC has already actually issued that notice to  
22 Delphi --

23                   THE COURT: Okay.

24                   MS. MEHLSACK: -- in which Delphi signs on to a  
25 voluntary trusteeship and agrees to the appointment of the

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1 PBGC --

2 THE COURT: Right.

3 MS. MEHLSACK: -- as the trustee without the PBGC  
4 having -- and the PBGC has no requirement to go into the  
5 District Court. In fact, that was the -- I believe it was LTV  
6 where the Court said there is absolutely no need for the PBGC  
7 to seek any kind of relief in the District Court.

8 THE COURT: If there's an agreement with --

9 MS. MEHLSACK: If there's an agreement. But then the  
10 next provision says that if Your Honor doesn't make that  
11 ruling, then the PBGC has to go into the District Court and  
12 get --

13 THE COURT: If they've decided to do it.

14 MS. MEHLSACK: But then, Your Honor, going back to --  
15 they, in effect, are then required to -- they have no option to  
16 seek to restore that plan or do anything else other than to  
17 continue to seek the termination. And in that sense, Your  
18 Honor, we believe that it's mandatory in a way that the UAL  
19 agreement was not mandatory. We think that that's a  
20 distinction with a difference. But we believe that far more  
21 important are the restrictions on 4047 and 1303, in terms of  
22 the conflict with Title IV.

23 THE COURT: Okay.

24 MS. MEHLSACK: Thank you, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MS. ROBBINS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. I am not  
2 going to talk on the ERISA action, but let me just start out by  
3 pointing out to the Court the documents that you have in your  
4 exhibit binders that relate to our agreements with Delphi that  
5 we believe are violated by this plan of reorganization.

6 And most specifically -- certainly it's not the only  
7 issue but it's so central that I will be talking about both the  
8 plan and the PBGC agreement because for our issues they are so  
9 intertwined. Those exhibit numbers are 122 for the MOUs that  
10 were entered into in July and August of 2007, and the  
11 implementation agreement for our three unions is found at  
12 Exhibit number 126.

13 As Ms. Mehlsack has indicated, the reason that we're  
14 here is that our unions have members who worked for a very long  
15 time for General Motors and then continued on the spin-off that  
16 was Delphi from about 1999 until this bankruptcy proceeding.  
17 And in the case of the members that my client represents, those  
18 workers worked during the bankruptcy and negotiated these  
19 closure agreements and lost their job sometime by January of  
20 2008. They had negotiated at that time -- as had  
21 Ms. Mehlsack's client's represented employees -- agreements  
22 which gave up a lot of their employment security but at least  
23 provided some security for these long term workers in  
24 retirement.

25 And that is particularly true for early retirees who

1 now find themselves with no employment and in a market where  
2 it's very hard to get employment. As she mentioned, these  
3 workers have already lost eighty-five percent of the OPEB  
4 benefit that was provided by these agreements. That OPEB  
5 responsibility was transferred to General Motors, and New  
6 General Motors has only provided such a minimal benefit that I  
7 think it was costed at about fifteen percent of what a full  
8 health benefit would be.

9 Now we're faced in a situation where those same  
10 workers will find that their pension benefit is cut in half,  
11 these early retirees who are not yet sixty-two, because there's  
12 a supplement that's not guaranteed by the Pension Benefit  
13 Guaranty Corporation.

14 THE COURT: And that's for people who retire between  
15 the age of fifty and sixty-two? Is that --

16 MS. ROBBINS: Yes. Yes.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MS. ROBBINS: And of course, most of our clients had  
19 no choice in that matter. In a better economy they may have  
20 had more choices, but at the present time if you're an older  
21 person you're the first one gone if you ever find that job.  
22 In any case, we find that they're stripped twice of their  
23 health benefits and their pension benefits if this  
24 reorganization goes through. I'm just explaining to you why  
25 we're here and why this is so important.

1                   In terms of what our agreements provide, if you look  
2 at Exhibit 122, d(2) of each of these agreements, you will see  
3 that there is --

4                   THE COURT: Could you give me those -- 122 and 126?

5                   MS. ROBBINS: It's in the same binder.

6                   THE COURT: The fellow behind you is going to do it.

7                   (Pause)

8                   THE COURT: Thanks. Okay, you can go ahead.

9                   MS. ROBBINS: For the IBEW agreement, I'm looking --  
10 unfortunately they're just all sort of put together.

11                   THE COURT: I have it.

12                   MS. ROBBINS: I'm looking at page 7 of 32, and it's  
13 probably --

14                   THE COURT: I have it.

15                   MS. ROBBINS: -- ranked page in each of the  
16 agreements.

17                   THE COURT: Right.

18                   MS. ROBBINS: And what you see in item number 1 is  
19 that participants will be eligible for all benefits, including  
20 but not limited to all applicable supplements. And it  
21 basically says that those benefits are as of the date  
22 immediately preceding the effective date. The applicable  
23 supplements are mentioned again and again, as are a number of  
24 specific benefits that were of concern, given the potential  
25 shutdown. So there is no question that pension benefits were a

1 central part of these agreements.

2 Now, initially, I think, there was some suggestion  
3 that somehow we might have released our claims for these  
4 agreements, but it's very clear that the release in Section E,  
5 I believe, specifically excludes vested pension benefits. And  
6 the final release is very clear that benefits that are  
7 explicitly provided for, explicitly not waived, are not  
8 released. So these unions have pension benefits, not just what  
9 PBGC might have by statute guaranteed, but they have all of  
10 their pension benefits as they existed right before the  
11 effective date, and that includes the supplements that are not  
12 guaranteed by PBGC.

13 Now, what Delphi is saying is, "In direct  
14 contradiction to the MOUs, we just want to ignore those  
15 benefits that we promised to provide you." And one of the  
16 things that Delphi says is "Well, you know, we didn't assume  
17 those agreements." And that was one of the arguments raised in  
18 their response brief.

19 And they cite to (f) (4). What they don't indicate to  
20 the Court is that in (f) (3) the parties agreed that "the order  
21 of the bankruptcy court approving this agreement shall provide  
22 that any plan of reorganization consistent with this agreement  
23 and any confirmation order entered into and with respect to  
24 such plan shall include the following provisions." And the  
25 last one is this agreement, "And the agreements referenced in

1 Attachment A shall be assumed under 11 U.S.C. Section 365."

2 So this was an agreement that does provide for  
3 assumption of our agreements, although it happens at the time  
4 of the plan. And the plan is to be consistent with these  
5 agreements. And if the plan is not consistent with these  
6 agreements, then at that point there would have to be an 1113  
7 proceeding. A unilateral change of these agreements would be  
8 in direct violation of 1113(f) which says you cannot alter  
9 terms of a collective bargaining agreement without going  
10 through 1113(f).

11 Now, Delphi's next position is "Well, we said in a  
12 provision that we could seek a termination of the plan in  
13 accordance with applicable law." But the applicable law, 29  
14 U.S.C. Section 1341(a)(3), says that they cannot terminate a  
15 plan that violates a collective bargaining agreement. And as  
16 we've seen, this collective bargaining agreement provides for  
17 these pension benefits.

18 So then the debtors say, "Well, there's some language  
19 in the transformation agreement with GM that mentions that this  
20 is only between the parties and it doesn't bind third parties  
21 one way or the other", but that certainly doesn't mean that an  
22 agreement that terminates these benefits violates this  
23 agreement. It has nothing to do with that. It has to do with  
24 rights outside this agreement. This agreement says we have our  
25 pension benefits. And that's not what's happening, Your Honor.

1 They're being cut in half at the best.

2 THE COURT: Well, Delphi says it's not seeking  
3 termination and that the PBGC is, under 1342.

4 MS. ROBBINS: Delphi has entered an agreement that  
5 says the PBGC has to do this.

6 THE COURT: We've already been through that.

7 MS. ROBBINS: Yes.

8 THE COURT: You're not going to win on that one.

9 MS. ROBBINS: Well, I have to watch it in the sense  
10 that I do -- I will say one thing about that issue, only in  
11 response to a question about Mr. Butler's comment about well,  
12 this doesn't involve Exhibit B, this just involves the other  
13 parts of the agreement. That PBGC agreement is very clear that  
14 it is completely nonseverable. Every piece relates to  
15 everything else.

16 THE COURT: I'm not particularly bothered by  
17 Exhibit B. I mean, I --

18 MS. ROBBINS: Well, all I'm saying is you can't --  
19 whether you're bothered about it or not, I know the Court will  
20 make a determination. What I'm saying is it can't be approved  
21 on the basis that you look at only half the agreement --

22 THE COURT: I'm looking at the whole thing.

23 MS. ROBBINS: -- because it involves the whole thing.  
24 And by its terms, it involves the whole item.

25 THE COURT: But I think Delphi's argument is first,

1 PBGC is doing this under 1342, and we know from the LTV case  
2 that it can. And secondly, that, you know, the union  
3 acknowledged there was a possibility that it could be  
4 terminated. I think that --

5 MS. ROBBINS: It doesn't mean it doesn't violate this  
6 agreement.

7 THE COURT: I think that the second point is sort of a  
8 gravy argument that they're making. The first one is that this  
9 is being done under 1342, not by Delphi but by the PBGC.

10 MS. ROBBINS: It still violates what they have  
11 committed to these unions.

12 THE COURT: How does it do that?

13 MS. ROBBINS: Because they promised us pension  
14 benefits we're not going to get.

15 THE COURT: But if --

16 MS. ROBBINS: And --

17 THE COURT: If the PBGC terminates it, then what's --  
18 I mean, you know, I guess at best you have a claim, right?

19 MS. ROBBINS: Well --

20 THE COURT: If you have a claim.

21 MS. ROBBINS: -- we do have a claim and we'll probably  
22 be back seeing you about that claim. But this says we get  
23 these benefits. And I want to --

24 THE COURT: Well, the debtor can't give you benefits  
25 that it can't give because the PBGC's taken the plan away. How

1 can the debtor continue to administer a plan that the PBGC has  
2 determined to terminate?

3 MS. ROBBINS: Your Honor, all we know is that at this  
4 point this debtor and General Motors believe that this plan --  
5 and let me just address that for a moment since it goes to the  
6 implementation agreement. The only modification to the  
7 agreements we're talking about was the implementation agreement  
8 that was entered into in September of 2008. And what that  
9 implementation agreement did was it provided one basis on which  
10 Delphi would not provide these pension benefits, and that was  
11 that they were transferred through a 414(l) transfer to General  
12 Motors. That was what it provided for. So there was one way,  
13 in terms of our agreements, that Delphi wouldn't be  
14 responsible --

15 THE COURT: That you expressly consented to -- your  
16 clients did.

17 MS. ROBBINS: That we entered a binding agreement, and  
18 it was binding on both parties. And General Motors also signed  
19 that agreement, Your Honor. And here we are today in a  
20 situation where both General Motors and Delphi are not abiding  
21 by that agreement.

22 THE COURT: Well, I don't see any contention in your  
23 papers that GM breached that agreement. I mean, the debtor has  
24 rights against GM for breach of that agreement.

25 MS. ROBBINS: Well, I think it's obvious that General

1                   Motors has breached that agreement, Your Honor.

2                   THE COURT: Why is it obvious? In fact, the debtor  
3                   says that GM was entitled not to perform the second half of the  
4                   assumption because of the conditions in the agreement. And  
5                   there's been -- I mean, the objection doesn't say that the  
6                   debtors shouldn't be entering into this settlement because GM  
7                   should be forced to perform its agreement. That's not said in  
8                   your objection, so --

9                   MS. ROBBINS: I think the point that I wanted to make,  
10                   Your Honor, is that GM was a party to the agreement. It's not  
11                   separate from this. GM is a party to our agreements. And  
12                   whether or not Delphi sees GM as having breached those  
13                   agreement, we would like to point the Court to a provision in  
14                   our agreements and that deals with equitable treatment that  
15                   Ms. Mehlsack mentioned a moment ago which goes directly to the  
16                   pension benefits. Excuse me, Your Honor, it's D(2)(b) --

17                   THE COURT: I'm sorry, which agreement is this in?

18                   MS. ROBBINS: This is in the MOU.

19                   THE COURT: Okay. And what page of your client's one?

20                   MS. ROBBINS: Of our client's agreement?

21                   THE COURT: Yes, which page is it? No, no, what --

22                   MS. ROBBINS: It's 6 of 32, Your Honor.

23                   THE COURT: Okay.

24                   MS. ROBBINS: At the bottom of the page. And --

25                   THE COURT: So what -- I'm sorry, it's paragraph what?

1 2 (b) ?

2 MS. ROBBINS: 2 (b). And this deals with an  
3 eventuality that benefits would be reduced, Your Honor. "These  
4 benefits will not be reduced from levels in effect as of the  
5 date immediately preceding the effective date unless they are  
6 similarly reduced for other retired Delphi HRP participants."  
7 Now, that's not what's happening, Your Honor. If you will  
8 note, at the present time the larger unions are not here, and  
9 their treatment, even though they have participants in the  
10 Delphi HRP, is not the same as ours.

11 And if you look at Exhibit B to the PBGC settlement  
12 agreement, the Court can see why that is true. Among the  
13 provisions -- and this is in Exhibit B -- excuse me, Your  
14 Honor, I lost my place -- page 7, it's in paragraph 4(b). It  
15 basically allows -- and this is very unusual for a PBGC  
16 agreement -- it basically allows that notwithstanding PBGC's  
17 valuation and allocation of recoveries policy, PBGC's operating  
18 manual, section 8.21, in spite of those provisions, General  
19 Motors can provide the missing benefits for unions that it  
20 determines it wants to do that for.

21 So there are follow-up plans on here -- selective  
22 follow-up plans, but PBGC is allowing those. And so what we  
23 have is we have a circumvention of our contractual provision  
24 that all Delphi HRP participants are going to be treated the  
25 same.

1 THE COURT: But --

2 MS. ROBBINS: We are small unions, and that language  
3 that we would not be treated differently was absolutely  
4 critical. And now we are in a situation where our members, the  
5 IAM and the IBEW and IUOE members who worked right alongside  
6 UAW members, are going to have entirely different pension  
7 benefits even though they participate in the very same Delphi  
8 HRP.

9 THE COURT: But let me go back to the contractual  
10 argument for a second.

11 MS. ROBBINS: That is part of the contractual argument  
12 because that's a contractual clause, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Well, I want to focus on the whole  
14 provision. And this is 2(b), again, on page 6 of 32? It says  
15 "With regard to such amendment and freeze of the Delphi HRP,  
16 Delphi will cause the frozen Delphi HRP to pay benefits in  
17 accordance with the terms of the Delphi HRP and applicable law.  
18 These benefits will not be reduced." And then there's the  
19 sentence after that that says, "The IBEW agrees that Delphi  
20 reserves its right to seek termination consistent with  
21 applicable law."

22 But doesn't "applicable law" include, in the first  
23 sentence, 1342? I mean, how can you continue to pay benefits  
24 under a plan that under applicable law has been terminated? It  
25 just doesn't work, right? There's no plan anymore. There's no

1 benefit committee. There's no administrator. There's no  
2 assets, other than as taken over by the PBGC.

3 MS. ROBBINS: So you have the PBGC -- and we'll get to  
4 the PBGC's agreement in just a moment and what that agreement  
5 looks like, but what we have is the PBGC saying "Oh, we'll take  
6 (indiscernible due to technical problem)." And so it certainly  
7 doesn't seem like (indiscernible due to technical problem).

8 THE COURT: The "you" you're referring to here is GM,  
9 right, not the debtor? The debtors' not subsidizing payments  
10 to the steelworkers or the autoworkers, right? It's GM, which  
11 has always been careful to say that it guaranteed certain of  
12 their benefits but not the other unions.

13 MS. ROBBINS: General Motors signed our implementation  
14 agreement. General Motors signed attachments to the MOUs, and  
15 in signing the implementation agreement signed the MOU.  
16 General Motors, everyone thought, had agreed to take the Delphi  
17 HRP. The MDA says General Motors will address the Delphi HRP.  
18 General Motors had to negotiate a settlement with the PBGC as  
19 part of an integrated document. And until General Motors'  
20 exhibit with its contribution was signed, there was no release  
21 for these debtors.

22 General Motors is getting all of the assets it wants  
23 from Delphi. Even though the PBGC has a seven million dollar  
24 claim, liens, and priority claims, what's happening is General  
25 Motors is getting those benefits out from under the Pension

1 Benefit Guaranty Corporation and the benefit rights that our  
2 clients have.

3 And then, after the PBGC basically walks away with  
4 virtually nothing for all of its claims, it releases everybody  
5 from having any responsibility for any of the pension plans.  
6 And we're supposed to believe that this was PBGC's idea?

7 THE COURT: Well, they signed it.

8 MS. ROBBINS: And they're not here, are they?

9 MR. BUTLER: Actually, they are in the courtroom.

10 MS. ROBBINS: Well --

11 THE COURT: But again --

12 MS. ROBBINS: -- that's good.

13 THE COURT: -- unless the debtor had the right to  
14 force GM to do this -- what you want to have -- I don't see how  
15 this is relevant to what's before me.

16 MS. ROBBINS: We have an agreement that's being  
17 violated, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: No, what -- I'm focusing now on the GM  
19 part of it where you're saying -- are you saying GM violated an  
20 agreement with you?

21 MS. ROBBINS: I'm saying, Your Honor, there is such an  
22 identity between these institutions. General Motors was the  
23 former owner of Delphi and is the future owner of Delphi.  
24 General Motors employed our clients for more years than  
25 Delphi did. General Motors is not some third party entity that

1 can be evaluated short of this entire enterprise and this  
2 entire bankruptcy. It hasn't from the very beginning to the  
3 very end.

4 THE COURT: Okay. But it seems to me that point goes  
5 to what Mr. Butler has described as sort of the judgment of the  
6 debtors to enter into this agreement in the first place, as  
7 opposed to -- and I don't mean just the PBGC settlement, I mean  
8 the whole MDA.

9 MS. ROBBINS: Right.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MS. ROBBINS: I mean, not right, but I mean, I agree.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 MS. ROBBINS: I mean, from the very beginning the idea  
14 was General Motors was taking over this pension plan. It was  
15 getting the assets. It was going to take the remainder of the  
16 pension plan. And now it's, like, no, we'll take the assets  
17 and now PBGC step in and take over the pension plan but don't  
18 get any assets for it.

19 I wanted to talk for a moment -- I was going to give  
20 the Court a cite on this idea that normally add-on plans are  
21 not allowed, but in this case there's a special provision right  
22 in the PBGC agreement for some of those plans. And that's the  
23 PBGC v. LTV Corp., 496 US 633 (1990) decision.

24 One thing I wanted to follow up on, and I've referred  
25 to it, but without really any factual information. In this

1 case, we know that PBGC has proofs of claim for seven billion  
2 dollars. More than a billion of those -- and I think the Court  
3 could take judicial notice of this through the claims  
4 registered -- were for priority claims. They had liens as  
5 well. But instead, PBGC is taking the pension plan with only a  
6 general unsecured claim of three billion dollars. Even if you  
7 add in the amount that General Motors is paying in, it's, like,  
8 one percent of the PBGC claim.

9 And it seems to us that that's a huge violation of the  
10 priority scheme that was established in this agreement, that  
11 you have secured interests, priority interests being given away  
12 for a general unsecured claim for the benefit of a purchaser.  
13 And it is the pensioners who have been promised equal  
14 treatment, through the provision I just mentioned, with all  
15 others that will be paying the price. And they will be paying  
16 the price exclusively since the PBGC and all parties to that  
17 have agreed that other people can have top-ups and only a few  
18 people will be suffering the consequences.

19 THE COURT: Well, let's parse that out just briefly.  
20 First of all, this isn't the PBGC's bankruptcy case, right?  
21 It's Delphi's?

22 MS. ROBBINS: That's right, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: All right. Then --

24 MS. ROBBINS: And it's Delphi's responsibility to  
25 provide our pension benefits. And we would rather the PBGC

1 weren't part of it.

2 THE COURT: Okay. And --

3 MS. ROBBINS: That is what we're arguing.

4 THE COURT: And the second point, although I'm not  
5 sure it's necessary, is as far as the priority aspect of PBGC's  
6 claim, in terms of the payments that are being made to your  
7 clients and the other participants in the plan by the PBGC,  
8 don't those cash payments exceed the amount of the priority  
9 claim?

10 MS. ROBBINS: Excuse me, Your Honor, I didn't  
11 understand --

12 THE COURT: Doesn't the --

13 MS. ROBBINS: -- first cash payments to our clients.

14 THE COURT: The payments by the PBGC in taking over  
15 the plan and guaranteeing the plan. I understand the PBGC  
16 won't be paying out over time the full benefits under the plan,  
17 but the amounts that will be paid, don't they exceed the  
18 priority claim of the PBGC?

19 MS. ROBBINS: I would not know for sure, Your Honor,  
20 but I would tend to doubt it.

21 THE COURT: Why? On what basis?

22 MS. ROBBINS: Because I think that the PBGC's -- I'll  
23 start with the first reason I would doubt it is that I would  
24 not think that the existence of priority claims versus general  
25 unsecured claims would have anything to do with the amount of

1 guaranteed benefits.

2 THE COURT: I'm just talking about the -- never mind.

3 MS. ROBBINS: I --

4 THE COURT: It's not worth arguing this point.

5 MS. ROBBINS: In terms of the question that I think  
6 was asked of Ms. Mehlsack, whether there has ever been a  
7 decision under ERISA that would prohibit what is going on here,  
8 I don't believe there are any decisions that have allowed the  
9 kind of global releases that exist here in this kind of  
10 situation, or there's ever been a court that's been asked to  
11 agree to those kinds of releases at this kind of stage.

12 THE COURT: I didn't ask Ms. Mehlsack that question?

13 MS. ROBBINS: Oh, then maybe it was Mr. Butler; my  
14 apologies.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MS. ROBBINS: Your Honor, just to conclude, we think  
17 that this is a travesty. And the fact that we represent 120  
18 former Delphi employees rather than a larger number doesn't  
19 make it any less a travesty.

20 THE COURT: I don't -- I mean, every person who's  
21 adversely affected by this counts. So I agree with you that  
22 the number of people doesn't matter.

23 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, do you want the debtors to  
24 respond to these objectors first, or do you want to hear from  
25 the other objectors?

1 THE COURT: Let me hear from everyone.

2 MR. BUTLER: So on my list, the next party I have --

3 THE COURT: They're making their way up.

4 MR. BUTLER: Mr. Black and Mr. Cunningham?

5 THE COURT: Yes.

6 MR. MOLDOVAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor, Joseph  
7 Moldovan from Morrison Cohen. Also with me is Michael Dal Lago  
8 at the back of the court. Allow me to introduce Anthony  
9 Shelley --

10 MR. SHELLEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

11 MR. MOLDOVAN: -- from the firm of Miller & Chevalier,  
12 who has been admitted pro hac into this case. We are both here  
13 on behalf of Dennis Black and Charles Cunningham who are also  
14 present in the back of the court. Mr. Black is also the  
15 interim chair of the Delphi Salaried Retiree Association.

16 I know from our prior two experiences before Your  
17 Honor that Your Honor is somewhat familiar with our issues, but  
18 if Your Honor would permit, Mr. Shelley will continue and  
19 present our objection brief to the Court.

20 THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.

21 MR. MOLDOVAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

22 MR. SHELLEY: Good afternoon. Thank you, Your Honor.  
23 I'm Anthony Shelley, here on behalf of objectors Dennis Black  
24 and Charles Cunningham. They are two participants in Delphi's  
25 pension plan for salaried workers. Workers in this plan,

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1 during their careers, were not unionized. The only entities  
2 protecting their rights in the pension plan are they  
3 themselves and, in an ideal world, the fiduciaries of the  
4 plan.

5 They bring this objection solely because of their  
6 interests in the pension plan. The objection is a procedural  
7 one in a sense. We object to the modified reorganization plan  
8 because it assumes the lawful termination of this plan because  
9 that termination is not completed and will be challenged, in  
10 fact, by us in termination proceedings. The termination, in  
11 our view, is speculative, and a reorganization plan with a  
12 speculative provision such as this should not be approved in  
13 our view.

14 THE COURT: Is there any support for that? I mean,  
15 plans are conditioned on other events happening all of the  
16 time.

17 MR. SHELLEY: Correct, Your Honor. Yes, a couple of  
18 cases that there needs to be reasonable assurance that the plan  
19 can be effectuated. For instance, a Tenth Circuit case,  
20 Ames v. Sundance 973 F.2d 849. A case from the Eastern  
21 District of Pennsylvania, In re Lakewood Partners, 1994 Bankr.  
22 LEXIS 1291 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1994). A third case I'd like to  
23 mention, Crestar Bank v. Walker, 165 B.R. 994, where that Court  
24 said that the provisions must be reasonably specific, can't  
25 rely on specific and indefinite plans or they won't be

1 approved.

2                   Obviously, it's a matter of discretion in the Court's  
3 point of view, but our point is to just say there are  
4 proceedings that are going to be going on in the Eastern  
5 District of Michigan which affect this and make this plan  
6 termination -- our salary plan termination not a done deal, and  
7 as a result, a reorganization plan that rests on it being  
8 terminated should not be approved.

9                   We don't seek any substantive ruling from the Court on  
10 the propriety of the termination. Obviously the Court doesn't  
11 have jurisdiction for that. That's for the Eastern District of  
12 Michigan. It has exclusive jurisdiction. And as the Court  
13 knows, the salaried retirees intend to intervene in that  
14 action, but will certainly come to you first before doing so to  
15 make sure no stay provisions are violated.

16                   Because our objection rests on the speculative nature  
17 of the termination, I'd like to just talk a little bit about  
18 the termination proceeding itself and why we think there are  
19 substantial arguments to challenge the termination, therefore  
20 making it an onerous and likely lengthy proceeding in the  
21 Eastern District of Michigan that this reorganization plan  
22 depends on.

23                   There are two types of terminations under ERISA.  
24 There are summary terminations and those that require full  
25 adjudication. The summary termination, I suspect, is the type

1 that the PBGC and Delphi are intending on pursuing because they  
2 talk about the plan administrator entering an agreement to  
3 terminate the plan.

4 It's our view that the plan administrator is a  
5 fiduciary in that capacity and can only sign such an agreement  
6 in the event that it's in the employee's best interest. That  
7 has to be the case because otherwise there's no one protecting  
8 the employee's interests in such a transaction.

9 And we believe we'll be able to convince the Eastern  
10 District of Michigan that because Delphi is actually treating  
11 this issue as a corporate decision as opposed to a fiduciary  
12 decision, that any agreement that is signed in that capacity  
13 would be null and they have to go then to the second type of  
14 plan termination which is the adjudicatory type.

15 In that instance, the PBGC will take on the role as a  
16 plaintiff. It has to prove its case in the District Court. It  
17 has to prove it by a preponderance of evidence. It doesn't get  
18 deference under a Chevron or an arbitrary and capricious type  
19 of standard.

20 It will have to prove that the termination is in the  
21 beneficiaries' best interests; that there will be unreasonable  
22 risk to the PBGC's funds without a termination; that it  
23 considered and reasonably rejected all reasonable options to  
24 termination; and that the conditions associated with the  
25 termination, including any amount kicked in by Delphi or GM or

1 whatever, are reasonable.

2 Again, we don't seek to litigate any of those  
3 conditions or the propriety of termination. We don't even know  
4 what the conditions are, in a sense, because the PBGC has not  
5 yet presented the administrative record in the Eastern District  
6 of Michigan. But we suspect that there will be substantial  
7 arguments to challenge any effort to terminate.

8 We suspect there's discrimination against our  
9 nonunionized workers in favor of unionized plans. PBGC will  
10 have to explain that. The PBGC will have to prove that it was  
11 reasonable to release the liens on other assets. It'll have to  
12 prove that it wasn't pressured by another part of the executive  
13 branch to do this deal, instead it was only guided by the  
14 standards in ERISA Section 1342, and that the releases were  
15 reasonable.

16 All of those things are to be determined by the  
17 District Court. We don't think that it is clear that those  
18 will be -- that the PBGC's termination effort will be approved,  
19 and that the plan, therefore, under the terms currently as  
20 presented in the various agreements and as we've heard through  
21 the press -- because we don't get any actual information from  
22 the fiduciaries of the plan at this point -- we think that  
23 under those plans the termination will not be approved. We  
24 think it will be an arduous and long and complicated process.  
25 And because of that, we don't think that the reorganization

1 plan that depends on it should be approved at this time.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 MR. SHELLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: Thank you.

5 MS. CALOWAY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Mary  
6 Caloway, Buchanan, Ingersoll & Rooney on behalf of Fiduciary  
7 Counselors, Inc. or FCI. FCI was appointed as the independent  
8 fiduciary for the debtors' pension plans for the purpose of  
9 pursuing, in these bankruptcy cases, claims for unpaid minimum  
10 contributions. And in that capacity, FCI has filed a number of  
11 claims in these cases, including most recently claims seeking  
12 administrative expense status for those unpaid minimum  
13 contributions. I suspect I will probably --

14 THE COURT: Going back to something in one of the  
15 earlier arguments, what's the amount of those claims, the  
16 priority administrative claims?

17 MS. CALOWAY: We have filed for the full amount of the  
18 unpaid minimum contributions, which is in excess of 250 or 60  
19 million dollars.

20 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

21 MS. CALOWAY: And I think, Your Honor, my focus is a  
22 little bit more in line with the counsel who spoke just before  
23 me in that pointing to the fact that the PBGC settlement  
24 agreement reached with the debtors, while it contemplates  
25 potential -- I think Mr. Butler used that word or even Your

1 Honor used that word -- the potential termination of these  
2 pension plans, as of today and, you know, as of tomorrow even,  
3 if the settlement is approved, the pension plans are not yet  
4 terminated. And until the pension plans are terminated and  
5 until -- or unless and until the pension plans are terminated  
6 and the PBGC becomes the statutory trustee, FCI has a  
7 continuing fiduciary obligation and duty to pursue its claims  
8 for the minimum unpaid contributions, which I understand the  
9 debtors and even the PBGC have included as sort of a subset, I  
-10 think, of that seven billion dollar claim that the PBGC has  
11 filed.

12 But those claims belong to the plans. They've never  
13 been addressed other than in connection with the PBGC. But the  
14 PBGC does not have those minimum contribution claims yet,  
15 except to the extent that they had the right to file for the  
16 statutory liens. And because FCI's obligation and duty  
17 continues, as I said, until and unless the plans are  
18 terminated, this reorganization plan doesn't contemplate those  
19 claims. It never treated them separately. It never identified  
20 them any separately. It doesn't anticipate that there would be  
21 any administrative expense priority for any or all of a portion  
22 of those claims.

23 But as I have said, and I don't want to belabor the  
24 point, as of today, those claims belong to FCI to assert on  
25 behalf of the pension plans and for the benefit of the pension

1 plan's participants and we would suggest that a plan that does  
2 not contemplate that should not be confirmed.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MS. CALOWAY: Thank you, Your Honor.

5 THE COURT: Can we deal with the last point first?

6 MR. BUTLER: Sure. Can we just -- one moment, Your  
7 Honor. I'm just going to set up something.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 (Pause)

10 MR. BUTLER: First, Your Honor, the last point raised  
11 by Fiduciary Counselors is at docket number 18282. And their  
12 objection is Joint Trial Exhibit number 244. I respect the  
13 fact that Fiduciary Counselors, Inc. appears today, and I agree  
14 with them that until the PBGC effectuates termination, they  
15 remain -- FCI remains a player here. And therefore, I respect  
16 that fact that they were here. It's one of the reasons we  
17 didn't oppose their 3018 --

18 THE COURT: But is the effectiveness of the plan  
19 modification not conditioned upon the PBGC settlement and  
20 termination, or --

21 MR. BUTLER: No, the effect of the -- the modified  
22 plan has as a condition to it that the PBGC settlement  
23 agreement -- the Delphi-PBGC settlement agreement shall become  
24 effective. All right? And that is true. And that's one of  
25 the reasons we're here seeking approval of that so that it

1 would become effective. And what the PBGC has agreed to do is  
2 to compromise the claims -- its seven billion dollar claim for  
3 a three billion dollar claim -- as part of that agreement.

4 THE COURT: Okay. So as I take it, though, Fiduciary  
5 Counselors' argument is that even though the settlement may be  
6 approved and go effective, the condition under which the PBGC  
7 would take over the claims hasn't necessarily occurred on the  
8 effective date.

9 MR. BUTLER: Well, on the --

10 THE COURT: And therefore--

11 MR. BUTLER: It won't occur --

12 THE COURT: -- you need to show at least how the 100  
13 cent dollar claims are provided for in the plan.

14 MR. BUTLER: It won't have occurred on the plan  
15 modification date, Your Honor, if Your Honor is to approve a  
16 plan modification today. But the fact of the matter is, this  
17 current plan, as a plan as opposed to a 363 sale, would be  
18 difficult to consummate unless the PBGC settlement agreement  
19 was implemented and unless the PBGC reached an independent  
20 determination about what it was going to do with the plans.

21 I think Your Honor can take notice -- it was already  
22 introduced by others here and the PBGC is present in the  
23 courtroom -- they've already -- and I'll address this in my  
24 argument in a few minutes -- they've already made their  
25 determination. That determination was made in advance of

1 today. And I can report it and the PBGC can report to you on  
2 the determinations they've reached independently.

3 But as the debtors had indicated in our prior  
4 disclosures, including in the disclosure supplement, we don't  
5 have the wherewithal to fund these plans. So if these plans  
6 were not terminated, it is difficult to imagine that the  
7 effective date here would occur under a plan.

8 But I do recognize, Your Honor, and we really haven't  
9 been much at odds with Fiduciary Counselors, Inc. They have a  
10 role to play here at this point in time in terms of raising  
11 these issues as a fiduciary. We respect that. But we believe  
12 that their objection ought to be overruled because ultimately  
13 Your Honor, I think, can take judicial notice of the  
14 determination made by the PBGC. And I also believe that this  
15 modified plan could not become effective on a different  
16 separate track. We'd have to come back and propose something  
17 else if these plans weren't ultimately terminated.

18 THE COURT: Okay. So you can address the other two  
19 objections however you want to.

20 MR. BUTLER: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. First,  
21 Your Honor, I just want to ground this discussion and this  
22 response in a couple of, I think, important imperatives. Your  
23 Honor knows, I think as well as anyone in this courtroom, that  
24 one of Delphi's five transformation objectives was to develop a  
25 workable solution to our pension plans, which we did in

1 connection with the confirmed plan, and which involved, under  
2 the confirmed plan, the assumption of our defined benefit plans  
3 by Delphi. And the world that's changed since January of 2008  
4 now prevents Delphi from being in a financial position to do  
5 that.

6 One of the great regrets in this case, I think, for  
7 those of us who've worked on it so hard, is that we could not  
8 have found a different solution. The fact that we were able to  
9 address some of the pension plans in the initial 414(l)  
10 transfer is some solace, but the reality is we tried very hard  
11 to be able to address these plans in a way that would have  
12 avoided the real human suffering that will go on as a result of  
13 what is, I think, inevitably at this point, based on  
14 independent actions taken by the PBGC, as a hardship on many,  
15 many people. And I deeply regret that, but it is a reality of  
16 the world that we are in now that we are not able to finance  
17 these.

18 Having said that, then we need to sort of look at the  
19 basic fabric of these objections. And I want to address them  
20 sort of together. I guess I'll deal with -- because many of my  
21 comments will address both.

22 But let me just also say, just so the record is clear,  
23 in the United case, which Ms. Mehlsack tried to distinguish  
24 because somehow in our agreement or in the GM-PBGC agreement  
25 she reads into that some waiver of restoration rights. I just

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1 want Your Honor to know that I have the settlement agreement by  
2 and between -- among UAL Corporation and its direct and  
3 indirect subsidiaries and the PBGC in my hands, the one that  
4 all of the case law is predicated on.

5 And at paragraph 6 of that agreement is a complete  
6 waiver by the PBGC of all of its restoration rights. I knew  
7 that. I knew it when Ms. Mehlsack was talking about it,  
8 because working with our special counsel we tried to get that  
9 same waiver in our agreements and were unable to. But the fact  
10 of the matter is that Ms. Mehlsack has it reversed. The United  
11 agreement had a full waiver or restoration rights. The PBGC-  
12 Delphi agreement does not.

13 The second thing I wanted to point out -- just to make  
14 sure the record is clear on some of these points -- a lot has  
15 been said about the Exhibit B to the agreement. And I am,  
16 frankly, glad that we exercised the judgment that we did to  
17 insist that this agreement be publicly disclosed in these  
18 proceedings so that it can be transparent and discussed here in  
19 the light of this case.

20 The reality is -- I will say what I did before -- that  
21 is, I'm not asking Your Honor to approve Exhibit B. Yes, there  
22 is benefits Delphi gets under it, but it is an independent  
23 agreement between General Motors Company, the Motors  
24 Liquidation Corporation, and PBGC that has been signed and  
25 executed between them. And we believe it ought to be

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1 disclosed, in part because -- and I acknowledge this -- the  
2 ultimate effectiveness of that agreement and the agreement  
3 we're asking you to approve is cross-conditioned on both of  
4 them becoming effective. And we believed it ought to be  
5 disclosed.

6 But there were a number of things said about the GM-  
7 PBGC agreement that just, frankly, I'd ask Your Honor to read  
8 the full provisions that were cited just so that the record is  
9 clear here. I don't believe that 4(b) of that agreement on  
10 page 6 in fact is a follow-on agreement, but let me just read  
11 the second sentence of 4(b). Ms. Robbins spent some time and I  
12 think Ms. Mehlsack spent some time talking about the first part  
13 of that sentence which, by the way, wasn't dealing with a whole  
14 bunch of unions, it was dealing with the UAW.

15 And it is true that New GM assumed and assigned from  
16 Old GM the benefit guarantee agreement between Old GM and the  
17 UAW. That is a fact. It's been publicly disclosed. It's also  
18 been publicly disclosed that New GM did not assume any other  
19 similar benefit guarantees, a decision that has made many  
20 stakeholders in this case, and perhaps even Delphi, not  
21 particularly thrilled with that decision, but that is the  
22 decision that they made.

23 But the provision in 4(b) says, and I quote,  
24 "Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b) and  
25 paragraph 3 hereof, none of PBGC, GMC, or any of its

1       subsidiaries or Old GM shall release or discharge any disputes,  
2       controversies, suits, actions, causes of action, claims,  
3       assessments, demands, debts, sums of money, damages, judgments,  
4       liabilities, liens, and obligations of any kind whatsoever,  
5       upon any legal or equitable theory, whether contractual, common  
6       law, statutory, federal, state, local or otherwise, whether  
7       known or unknown, that any of them ever had, now have, or  
8       hereafter can, shall or may have, from the beginning of time,  
9       by reason of any manner, cause, whatsoever against each other  
10      relating to the calculation of the amount of or the ERISA title  
11      for coverage of the GM UAW benefit guarantee or any similar  
12      contractual guarantee by GMC or any of its subsidiaries." And  
13      it excepts out the validity and application of certain of  
14      PBGC's recovering policies.

15           But that was read to you and argued that in fact this  
16       was a release. I think it's exactly the opposite. I think  
17       PBGC made the determination, as I read the agreement, not to  
18       release those issues but to preserve them for whatever that may  
19       be. And I just want the record here of what's being argued to  
20       be clear.

21           Now, in connection with -- I want to go back now and  
22       address, if I can, first I'm going to address in substance the  
23       objection that was made by Mr. Black and Mr. Cunningham, the  
24       former DSRA objection at docket number 18277. One of the  
25       fundamental mistakes, I think, made in the premises of that

1 objection is that continued assertion by Mr. Black and  
2 Mr. Cunningham that someone other than Delphi is the plan  
3 administrator of the salaried plan. In fact, Delphi is the  
4 plan administrator of the salaried plan. And I'm not talking  
5 about the salaried plans or the nonbargained plans. It's very  
6 important to make that distinction.

7 THE COURT: But I think they went further and said  
8 even if Delphi is the plan administrator and the committee is  
9 it just its agents, that Delphi can't act because it's  
10 conflicted. So I think they're extending it to Delphi as plan  
11 administrator. They may not be waiving their rights that there  
12 are these other people that should be replaced too, but they're  
13 basically saying that because of a conflict of interest Delphi  
14 can't act.

15 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I'm not sure what the  
16 conflict of interest is because I think you have to look to the  
17 salaried plan documents themselves. Article 6(a) of those  
18 documents provides that the decision to terminate the salaried  
19 plan is a decision that Delphi is entitled to make under the  
20 terms of the plan. And in making the decision, Delphi acts as  
21 in a settler or nonfiduciary capacity.

22 And there is case law on this and we cited the case  
23 law in our responsive papers. They include *Curtiss Wright v.*  
24 *Schoonejongen*, 514 U.S. 73, 78 (1995); *Lockheed Corp. v.*  
25 *Spink*, 517 U.S. 882, 890 (1996); and *Hughes Aircraft Co. v.*

1 Jacobson, 525 U.S.. 432, 444 (1999).

2                   Termination of the salaried plan, Your Honor, under  
3 the case law, simply does not raise the fiduciary issues  
4 described in the objection. It's just a misreading or  
5 mis-assertion of the law. Pursuant to the authority that  
6 Delphi has -- Delphi -- under Section 6 of the salaried plan,  
7 Delphi's board of directors has directed the plan  
8 administrator, which is Delphi, to enter into the PBGC-Delphi  
9 settlement agreement, and upon Your Honor's approval of it, to  
10 execute a termination and trusteeship agreement if that  
11 agreement is proposed by the PBGC.

12                   So with respect to the non-negotiated, the  
13 nonbargained plans, the way in which this settlement agreement  
14 that's before you is set up is to the extent Your Honor  
15 approves it and authorizes it and enters the modification  
16 order, Delphi -- and PBGC reaches its unilateral determination  
17 to terminate the plans, then in that instance Delphi will  
18 execute a termination and trusteeship agreement if the PBGC  
19 proposes it.

20                   And I would simply say to Your Honor, as a basic, I  
21 think, Supreme Court precedent, it is inconsistent to me that  
22 their statement in their objections that somehow an independent  
23 fiduciary needs to be appointed to consider whether this should  
24 be terminated, I think it's simply inconsistent with precedent  
25 which provides that it is the settler, the nonfiduciary, the

1 plan administrator, who makes the decisions to terminate a  
2 pension plan in these circumstances.

3 Now, here are the facts. Your Honor said earlier in  
4 this argument we should get into the real world. Here are the  
5 facts. The salaried plan is underfunded by almost three  
6 billion dollars and has contributions totaling more than 200  
7 million dollars that are due and unpaid. There is no doubt,  
8 frankly, not a scintilla of doubt in my mind and I think in any  
9 reasonable person's mind, that Delphi cannot maintain the  
10 salaried plan. We do not have the financial wherewithal to do  
11 so.

12 PBGC made an independent assessment of this. On July  
13 21st of this year PBGC determined, in accordance with 29 U.S.C.  
14 1342(a)(1), (2) and (4) that the salaried plan had not met the  
15 minimum funding standard under Section 412 of the Internal  
16 Revenue Code; that the salaried plan will be unable to pay  
17 benefits when due under its terms; that the possible long run  
18 loss of the PBGC with respect to the salaried plan may  
19 reasonably be expected to increase if the plan is not  
20 terminated, and that therefore the salaried plan must be  
21 terminated and PBGC appointed statutory trustee.

22 Under ERISA, upon making such finding, PBGC is  
23 authorized to enter into an agreement with the plan  
24 administrator terminating the plan and appointing PBGC  
25 trustee of the plan without further procedural or

1 substantive safeguards for plan participants. That is the law.  
2 And that is the law in LTV v. United Steelworkers of America  
3 824 F.2d 197, 200 (2d Cir. 1987), that I know Your Honor is  
4 aware of.

5 The facts are that whenever PBGC makes a determination  
6 under 1342(a) that a pension plan should or must be terminated,  
7 as it has already done with the salaried plan, as we stand here  
8 today, the PBGC is authorized, as a matter of statute under  
9 Section 1342, to apply to the United States District Court in  
10 order to terminate or to enter into an agreement with the plan  
11 administrator. Again, the LTV cite.

12 Here they have done both. They have entered into a  
13 provisional agreement with us that says that as to the salaried  
14 plan and as to the subsidiary plans that are nonbargained, that  
15 if in fact Your Honor authorizes us as a debtor-in-possession  
16 to effectuate the agreement, that we will enter into the  
17 trusteeship agreement with PBGC and that will be the end of it.  
18 And I think it's irrefutable in these circumstances, under the  
19 case law and under the statute, that a plan may be terminated  
20 without any further court proceedings upon agreement with the  
21 plan administrator.

22 So when I deal with the salaried plan or the  
23 subsidiary plans, I go to 3(a) of the PBGC-Delphi agreement and  
24 I look at the terms there, and I'm asking Your Honor for  
25 permission, for your authority, based on the real facts of this

1 case, to approve the PBGC-Delphi settlement agreement as part  
2 of the plan modification order and to allow us to implement it,  
3 and we will implement it, with respect to the five plans that  
4 are nonbargained.

5 And that's my response to Mr. Black and  
6 Mr. Cunningham. It's not a response I say with any degree of  
7 satisfaction. I've spent three and a half years with the team  
8 here trying to get an alternative to this, but this is what is  
9 here, this is what is necessary, and this is what will allow  
10 Delphi to reorganize and to move forward. And I wish we could  
11 have come to a different result, but the capital markets and  
12 the state of the auto industry does not permit it.

13 Now, talking about the bargain --

14 THE COURT: No, afterwards -- sorry, I'm just telling  
15 counsel for Black and Cunningham he can speak after you're  
16 done.

17 MR. BUTLER: Okay.

18 THE COURT: But finish your argument on the other  
19 objectors.

20 MR. BUTLER: Okay. With respect to the bargain plan,  
21 here -- and I'm not going to focus this argument on the United  
22 case. We believe it's on all points with what we're doing. We  
23 believe, in fact, that we structured this to follow carefully  
24 the requirements in United. And Your Honor, our papers address  
25 that in detail and I'm not going to make a further United

1 argument here unless Your Honor wants me to. I'll be happy to  
2 go into it.

3 THE COURT: No, you don't need to.

4 MR. BUTLER: What I would rather do here is focus on  
5 certain aspects of the settlement, and then I'll focus on  
6 Ms. Robbins' argument that somehow we have violated the labor  
7 MOUs in violation of 1113(f).

8 I think Your Honor, having watched it stew in over an  
9 almost fifteen-month period, I think Your Honor is aware of how  
10 the labor MOUs came into being after an extended hearing under  
11 Sections 1113, 1114 of the Bankruptcy Code. And it's also  
12 clear under those orders that Your Honor retained jurisdiction  
13 to hear and determine all matters arising from the  
14 implementation and performance of that order in the MOUs.

15 So Your Honor clearly has jurisdiction expressly  
16 retained to make the findings we're asking Your Honor to make  
17 today. And we believe that the specific provision of the labor  
18 MOUs establish Delphi's right to terminate the Delphi HRP even  
19 more clearly.

20 And I agree, every person counts. And the reality is  
21 we need to address the IAM, IBEW, and IUOE objections with  
22 their own merits. I will note that the UAW, the IUE-CWA, and  
23 the USW no longer contest -- they had contested on this  
24 record -- no longer contest the determinations we're asking  
25 Your Honor to make in the court order -- the plan modification

1 order today.

2 With respect to the IAM, IBEW, and IUOE MOUs, the  
3 facts are that they contain explicit reservation of rights to  
4 terminate the Delphi HRP. Counsel acknowledged that each of  
5 the MOUs has an agreement in it that agrees and acknowledges  
6 that Delphi reserves its right to seek termination of the  
7 Delphi HRP consistent with applicable law.

8 If that was all there was, we could be having a debate  
9 here about whether we're seeking termination and whether that  
10 alone was sufficient to give the Court comfort. But the fact  
11 is, Attachment C to the labor MOUs also indicates that the  
12 agreement was without prejudice to Delphi, quote, "in any  
13 pension termination proceeding under ERISA and/or under the  
14 Bankruptcy Code."

15 An involuntary termination by the PBGC pursuant to the  
16 Delphi-PBGC settlement agreement -- they make their unilateral  
17 determination -- has to fall within this definition. There can  
18 be no reasonable argument that there's a unilateral  
19 modification of these CBAs under Section 1113 of the Code when  
20 the agreement specifically provides that the actions complained  
21 of can be taken.

22 And here, in addition to the assertion that Delphi  
23 reserves its right -- or agreement that Delphi reserves its  
24 right to seek termination, there's a further agreement in  
25 Attachment C which says that the agreement is without prejudice

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1 to Delphi in any pension termination proceeding under ERISA  
2 and/or under the Bankruptcy Code. I don't think it could be  
3 any more explicit than that.

4 Now, the IUOE, IBEW, and IAM further argue that  
5 termination of the HRP would somehow violate the implementation  
6 agreements executed following the labor MOUs. And Ms. Robbins  
7 pointed out to Your Honor the exhibit that applied to her union  
8 was Joint Exhibit 126 was the implementation --

9 THE COURT: I'm sorry, before you -- could you just --  
10 where does that appear in Attachment C?

11 MR. BUTLER: Let me get it. Let me get it, Your  
12 Honor.

13 (Pause)

14 MR. BUTLER: I've got to pull it, Your Honor. One  
15 second.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, can I -- I gave you our only  
18 binder --

19 THE COURT: You can come back to that -- oh --

20 MR. BUTLER: Can I get your binder back for just one  
21 minute?

22 THE COURT: Sure. It had Attachment C, so --

23 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, we've been at this for almost  
24 two and a half hours. Can we take a five-minute recess and  
25 I'll --

1 THE COURT: That's fine.

2 MR. BUTLER: Thank you.

3 (Recess from 5:36 p.m. until 5:54 p.m.)

4 THE COURT: Okay. We're back on the record in --

5 MR. BUTLER: Thanks, Judge. We've put the annotated  
6 provision on your -- provided it to Your Honor. It's paragraph  
7 3(c), the bottom part of paragraph 3(c) of each of Attachment  
8 C. We also laid these all out in footnote 28 in our reply  
9 brief as they are described there.

10 (Pause)

11 THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.

12 MR. BUTLER: Moving on, Your Honor, to the  
13 implementation argument, I believe that Ms. Robbins made the  
14 argument that the IUOE, IBEW and IAM believe that termination  
15 of the HRP would violate the implementation agreements executed  
16 following the labor MOUs. I don't understand that argument  
17 because if you look at the implementation agreement, I was  
18 making the point that Ms. Robbins identified Joint Exhibit 126  
19 as the relevant implementation agreement. All they did was  
20 accelerate certain existing rights and obligations under the  
21 MOUs. Section 7 of those agreements provided, and I quote,  
22 "other than as adjusted, conformed or modified by this  
23 implementation agreement, or as required to carry out this  
24 implementation agreement, the other terms and conditions of",  
25 end quote, the MOUs with the unions remain unchanged. So the

1 implementation agreements didn't alter in any respects Delphi's  
2 rights with respect to termination of the HRP. More  
3 importantly, the acknowledgement of the three unions that the  
4 termination of the HRP, either through a Delphi initiated  
5 termination or through a pension termination proceeding, was  
6 contemplated by those agreements.

7 For those reasons, Your Honor, we believe that the  
8 Delphi PBGC Settlement Agreement should be approved, and Your  
9 Honor should overrule the union objections to the modified plan  
10 under Section 1113(f) of the Bankruptcy Code. We believe that  
11 Your Honor should make an express finding that Delphi may  
12 consent to a termination and trusteeship agreement with the  
13 PBGC without violating the labor MOUs, or the Section 1113,  
14 1114 settlement approval orders, or Section 1113 of the  
15 Bankruptcy Code.

16 I should point out, Your Honor, just so the record is  
17 clear as to the UAW, USW and IUE-CWA, the record shouldn't be  
18 construed that they've consented to this relief. They have  
19 simply withdrawn their objections to the relief, and then they  
20 take no position on the relief.

21 THE COURT: Okay.

22 MR. BUTLER: And the record should be clear in that  
23 respect.

24 THE COURT: All right. Okay. I know that counsel for  
25 Mr. Black and Mr. Cunningham wanted to say a brief report too.

1                   MR. SHELLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Just a few brief  
2 points. Most of the material Mr. Butler raised about settlor  
3 functions and the administrative, the plan administrator's  
4 obligations, those are really matters for the Eastern District  
5 of Michigan to decide. Those are substantive matters. Our  
6 only point is that there are arguments being made on both sides  
7 that make the plan termination not inevitable, and, therefore,  
8 speculative. But I --

9                   THE COURT: Well, it may not be inevitable, but, I  
10 mean, if you're raising an objection at all it's a feasibility  
11 objection. So I do have to consider feasibility --

12                  MR. SHELLEY: Sure.

13                  THE COURT: -- and so --

14                  MR. SHELLEY: Yes, and I do want to get to the more  
15 substantive issue then.

16                  THE COURT: All right.

17                  MR. SHELLEY: The idea of a settlor function, this  
18 being a settlor function to terminate this plan that Delphi is  
19 exercising, it makes no sense. They're not even terminating  
20 it. It's an involuntary termination. It's PBGC versus Delphi.  
21 So the idea that this would be a settlor function, we don't  
22 think holds up. It also is, under the statute, a function  
23 that's given to someone called the plan administrator. And,  
24 typically, it's not given to the sponsor. ERISA talks about  
25 sponsors. It's not given to the employer. ERISA talks about

1 those too. It's given to the plan administrator, and under  
2 ERISA it's a fiduciary function if the plan administrator is  
3 exercising any kind of discretion. The idea that the plan  
4 administrator would agree to a termination in one way, as  
5 opposed to another, is a discretionary matter, and cases hold  
6 that the method of termination, even if termination isn't -- is  
7 a settlor function, is not, is itself a fiduciary function.

8 THE COURT: But that didn't seem to be much of an  
9 issue for the Courts in LTV, including the Supreme Court --

10 MR. SHELLEY: Well, and the reason --

11 THE COURT: -- or the Seventh Circuit in UAL.

12 MR. SHELLEY: The Supreme Court cases that talk about  
13 settlor functions, they aren't involuntary terminations. There  
14 are other types of terminations when everyone's made whole --

15 THE COURT: No, but in LTV they agreed not to enter  
16 it. Once the PBGC had decided to terminate LTV agreed to the  
17 procedure under 1142(c), the fourth sentence of it, and --

18 MR. SHELLEY: Yes.

19 THE COURT: -- that was LTV as plan administrator. It  
20 didn't seem to bother anyone.

21 MR. SHELLEY: And it all makes sense if the plan  
22 administrator is acting with an eye towards what's in the best  
23 interest of the employees. You can have a summary termination,  
24 because those people who are harmed by it are being protected  
25 by the usual fiduciary function that the plan administrator is

1 exercising. But if they're conflicted, or they're thinking  
2 about the corporate interest as opposed to the employee's  
3 interest, then there's no question that in all the papers that  
4 have been filed Delphi is saying plan administrator equals  
5 Delphi. That they're not taking it on as a fiduciary function.  
6 So these are arguments we're going to make in --

7 THE COURT: But why isn't 1303 the issue there? I  
8 mean isn't that the remedy --

9 MR. SHELLEY: To go after the PBGC --

10 THE COURT: -- 1303?

11 MR. SHELLEY: -- for instance?

12 THE COURT: Yes.

13 MR. SHELLEY: Well, the plan has to be terminated  
14 first. It has not been terminated, and so we will go through a  
15 1303 into the Eastern District of Michigan and raise our  
16 arguments that this plan cannot be properly terminated, at  
17 least it can't be summarily terminated, and that through an  
18 adjudication we'll make all the arguments on the merits that we  
19 think are appropriate as to why the termination standard itself  
20 cannot be satisfied and a district court shouldn't approve  
21 that.

22 The last point I'd like to make is that we very much  
23 understand the real world, and that this plan has been run into  
24 the ground, and that there isn't enough money, and it's likely  
25 to be terminated in the end. But it being terminated based on

1 the current terms and with the current strings attached or the  
2 current conditions is one thing, and being terminated in  
3 another way that the Eastern District of Michigan might say  
4 complies with all of the standards of termination is quite  
5 another thing. So if this plan is terminated down the road,  
6 that may happen, but that it will be terminated on the terms  
7 and conditions that are expected right now is quite another  
8 thing. So our argument is that the termination should play out  
9 before the Court should approve the modified reorganization  
10 plan.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. SHELLEY: Thank you.

13 MS. ROBBINS: Your Honor, I wanted to just --

14 THE COURT: I think you have to come closer to a  
15 microphone.

16 MS. ROBBINS: Two very quick points just on  
17 interpretation of language, Your Honor. If you look at 3(c) on  
18 page 29 of the various MOUs that, first of all, only applies to  
19 the SAPT, which is that attachment. It does not apply to the  
20 entire agreement. It does not apply to the section on pension  
21 we referred to earlier. But the other point that I want to  
22 point out to the Court is this is a reservation of rights for  
23 all parties. It is not something that provides a specific  
24 right for Delphi. It's basically saying we can continue to  
25 take our positions so they can continue to take their positions

1 as to the SAPT, which is this attachment. It's not something  
2 that provides any rights or acknowledges any rights.

3 The other point that I would just make is that in that  
4 section of the Attachment B to the PBGC agreement 4(b), while  
5 there is a discussion about maintaining rights to address  
6 calculations with respect to certain add-ons.

7 The very last reference that I made was excepting the  
8 validity in the application. Not accepting, E-X excepting the  
9 validity and application of the PBGC policies. Now, we haven't  
10 gotten the discovery materials from the PBGC to know everything  
11 about how this was negotiated or what it means, but it looks  
12 like that last provision is excluded from the reservation of  
13 rights, just looking at the language. Thank you.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MS. MEHLSACK: Your Honor? Just briefly. Mr. Butler  
16 mentioned that the agreement in the United case had a broader  
17 waiver with respect to the PBGC's rights than was able to be  
18 obtained in this case.

19 THE COURT: Well, actually a more specific waiver.

20 MS. MEHLSACK: A more specific waiver. Sorry.

21 MS. MEHLSACK: Whatever it was, Your Honor, it was  
22 clearly not raised before the United Court, and nor were the  
23 4047 issues or 1303 issues that we raised, so that the United  
24 case is not dispositive in this regard, because the issues  
25 simply weren't raised before the Court.

19 THE COURT: Okay. All right. We've been addressing  
20 three objections to the plan modification motion and the  
21 debtors' request for approval of an integral settlement to that  
22 motion, which is the debtors' agreement with the PBGC dated as  
23 of July 21, 2009. The objection I'll deal with first is by  
24 Messrs. Black and Cunningham, who are individuals who are  
25 covered by the Salaried Workers' Pension Plan. They contend

1 that the agreement between the debtors and the PBGC is one that  
2 I shouldn't approve because the benefits of that agreement  
3 which flow from the ultimate termination of the pension plans  
4 and their being taken over by the PBGC, are too speculative for  
5 me to consider that the plan itself is feasible in light of  
6 that contention. It's also contended that the agreement itself  
7 is too indefinite. To the extent that objection was originally  
8 raised when it pertained to the original terms of the  
9 modification that stated that the plans would be addressed by  
10 GM, and the language in the disclosure statement that made it  
11 clear that no one really knew from the debtors' perspective  
12 what that meant, would have some real merit. But since that  
13 time the debtors entered into the PBGC settlement agreement,  
14 and I believe that those terms are clear at this point and not  
15 indefinite. So, really, the only objection that is even  
16 colorable is the feasibility objection.

17 On that score, the objection is somewhat coy in that  
18 it raises for the Court the issue of the PBGC not being able to  
19 terminate the plans, notwithstanding its authority under 29  
20 U.S.C. 1342, but at the same time doesn't really provide me  
21 with a lot of reasoning as to why that would not be the case.  
22 To the extent that there have been arguments raised by the  
23 objectors I have considered them, and I believe that for  
24 purposes of determining feasibility of the plan as modified and  
25 whether the debtors are entering into an agreement that is

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1 illusory, I conclude that the objection should be denied.

2 The debtors do not ask for a determination that they  
3 are authorized to enter into the termination agreement with the  
4 PBGC under Section 3(b)(i) of the settlement agreement for all  
5 purposes, but only that such termination would not be a  
6 violation of the labor MOUs, the Union 1113, 1114 settlement  
7 approval orders or the local agreement between Delphi,  
8 Connection Systems, and Electronic and Space Technicians Local  
9 1553. So I'm not determining and not being asked to determine  
10 whether Delphi as plan administrator would have the right to  
11 enter into the termination and trusteeship agreement in the  
12 form attached as Exhibit C to the settlement agreement  
13 otherwise.

14 But I conclude that, there's certainly a reasonable  
15 likelihood in my mind that a) that the PBGC's termination, to  
16 terminate these plans will be upheld, and, b) that Delphi will  
17 be able to enter into the termination and trusteeship agreement  
18 to expedite that termination and reduce the costs thereof.

19 The record is clear and uncontroverted that these  
20 plans are both seriously underfunded and that the debtors have  
21 very substantial unpaid post-petition contributions to the plan  
22 in the nature of hundreds of millions of dollars, and, more  
23 importantly, that the debtors lack the cash to continue to make  
24 post-petition contributions to these plans, given the fact that  
25 they have no source of ongoing funding except as been agreed to

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1 by GM and the DIP lenders in connection with facilitating the  
2 transactions before me, all of which are an outgrowth of a  
3 several month period where the debtor was living on week to  
4 week and sometimes day-to-day extensions of forbearance under a  
5 terminated DIP facility without any ability to obtain  
6 replacement financing.

7 So it appears to me that it is reasonable to assume  
8 that the PBGC settlement agreement is not illusory, that, in  
9 fact, the determination by the PBGC to terminate the pension  
10 plan under 29 U.S.C. Section 1142 is appropriate in that the  
11 debtors will be enabled to facilitate that implementation  
12 through the termination and trusteeship agreement referenced in  
13 paragraph 3(b) (i).

14 So, again, without ultimately deciding the underlying  
15 issues, including whether the only remedy for parties aggrieved  
16 by such a determined by the PBGC is under 29 U.S.C. Section  
17 1303, I conclude that the plan modification is feasible and  
18 that the agreement is not illusory and that the debtors,  
19 therefore, are exercising proper business judgment to enter  
20 into it.

21 The objection by Fiduciary Counselors Inc. also,  
22 ultimately, in my mind, is a feasibility objection, other than  
23 simply a statement by FCI that it continues to protect the  
24 rights of the plans for unpaid contributions unless and until  
25 the PBGC takes over those rights upon a termination. The

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1 debtors candidly acknowledge that if, in fact, after approval  
2 of the PBGC settlement agreement the PBGC is somewhat stymied  
3 in terminating the pension plans, the debtors would not be able  
4 to implement the plan as modified, and, therefore, that if that  
5 condition occurred the plan would not be feasible. I am  
6 painfully aware of the consequences of confirming a plan, i.e.  
7 this plan, the one that's currently in place for the debtors,  
8 when there is an open contingency as to feasibility in that  
9 ultimately the current plan in effect was rendered infeasible  
10 by the determination of the plan investors not to close.

11 However, again, for the reasons that I previously  
12 stated with regard to Messrs. Black and Cunningham's objection,  
13 it appears reasonable to me to conclude that the PBGC's  
14 determination to terminate these plans which are, again, very  
15 seriously underfunded and, more importantly, cannot be funded  
16 going forward by the debtor, will stand up, and, consequently,  
17 I believe that based on that reasonable assumption this plan  
18 modification is feasible. Obviously, FCI has reserved all of  
19 its rights in the event that the plan is not terminated, and  
20 I'm sure will be back pursuing its claims if that is the case,  
21 although at that point one would wonder, and, frankly, given  
22 the FTI liquidation analysis, which is uncontroverted, one  
23 would assume that there would be no recovery on that claim at  
24 that point, which is another reason why I believe that this  
25 plan, to the extent it hinges upon the PBGC's termination of

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1 these plans is feasible, in that that liquidation scenario with  
2 no recovery beyond secured creditors is avoided. So I will  
3 overrule the FCI objection.

4 Finally, three of the debtors' unions have objected to  
5 the plan modification and the PBGC's settlement. The IUOE, the  
6 IBEW and the IAM, those unions contend the settlement violates  
7 their memorandums of understanding and the related agreements  
8 to those that appear in Exhibits 122 and 126 in the record.  
9 And, further, that the Court cannot make the finding sought by  
10 the debtors, which, again, appears at paragraph 3(b)(i) of the  
11 PBGC settlement, that the termination by the PBGC under 29  
12 U.S.C. Section 1342 is not a violation of the agreements that  
13 the debtors have with them. The law I believe is clear that  
14 the PBGC may terminate a pension plan under Section 1342  
15 notwithstanding that a collective bargaining agreement has  
16 within it as a provision that the plan be maintained. See  
17 Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation v. LTD Corporation, 496  
18 U.S. 633 at 639 (1990) in which the Supreme Court said, "The  
19 PBGC may terminate a plan involuntarily notwithstanding the  
20 existence of a collective bargaining agreement." See also In  
21 re Jones & Rothland Hourly Pension Plan in Pension Benefit  
22 Guaranty Corporation v. LTD Corporation 824 F.2d 197 (2d Cir.  
23 1987). Which stands for the same proposition, and further  
24 states that -- or stands for the proposition that under the  
25 four-sentence subsection 1342(c) of 29 U.S.C. the PBGC need not

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1 comply with the other requirements of the subsection and,  
2 therefore, does not need to go through a pre-termination court  
3 adjudication that would give a union a right to notice where  
4 there has been an agreement following that determination to  
5 terminate to enter into a termination and trusteeship agreement  
6 with the plan sponsor and administrator such as is contemplated  
7 by paragraph 3(b)(I) of the PBGC settlement.

8 So it appears to me clear that the action of the PBGC  
9 under the PBGC settlement agreement, which is the termination  
10 that is referred to in that subparagraph of paragraph 3 does  
11 not violate the union agreements, or require determination  
12 under Section 1113 or 1114 of the Bankruptcy Code.

13 This very issue was addressed relatively recently by  
14 the Seventh Circuit in *In re UAL Corporation*, 428 F.3d 677 (7th  
15 Cir. 2005). And, frankly, based on my review of the PBGC  
16 settlement agreement and the language of the agreement between  
17 the PBGC and United Airlines quoted in the Seventh Circuit  
18 opinion I've just cited, it appears to me that the relief the  
19 debtors are seeking is on all fours with the Seventh Circuit's  
20 determination that entry into such a settlement agreement by a  
21 debtor does not violate Section 1113 or 1114 of the Bankruptcy  
22 Code. It's clear to me from reading the settlement agreement  
23 that the termination under Section 1142 of the pension plans  
24 described therein is left to the determination of the PBGC.  
25 And it is only if and when the PBGC issues a notice of

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1 determination pursuant to Section 29 U.S.C. 1342 that any  
2 obligation of the debtors kicks in. That's, I believe, on all  
3 fours with the agreement at issue in the United Airlines case.  
4 All of the language in the PBGC settlement agreement pertaining  
5 to the determination by the PBGC is expressed in terms of a  
6 condition occurring later or in precatory language, or as  
7 stated to the extent that the PBGC so acts.

8 So the agreement insofar it deals with termination of  
9 the pension plan hinges upon the PBGC's actions under 1142 and  
10 not the debtors.

11 Further, I don't believe there's anything pretextual  
12 or underhanded in the way that right of the PBGC is recognized  
13 here.

14 It is also argued by the two unions that the  
15 settlement agreement locks in the PBGC to actions that the PBGC  
16 should not be locked into if the PBGC were acting properly. It  
17 is not my function or jurisdiction to evaluate whether the PBGC  
18 is acting properly or not in the context of this motion. I'm  
19 not being asked to approve the PBGC's actions. Rather, as the  
20 Bankruptcy Code and case law is clear, I am supposed to  
21 evaluate a settlement from the perspective of the debtors'  
22 estate and creditors. That point was made on a jurisdictional  
23 basis in the UAL case as I previously ruled in dealing with the  
24 jurisdictional objection made earlier in this hearing.

25 But it's also a principle of substantive law that my

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1 review is based on what's in the best interest of the estate  
2 and whether the settlement is fair and reasonable as far as the  
3 debtors' estate and creditors are concerned. Indeed, as  
4 potential creditors of the PBGC under Section 1303, I think  
5 it's -- it would be doubly improper for me to evaluate those  
6 objections raised by the union that goes to the PBGC's  
7 determination to enter into this agreement. See generally *In*  
8 *re Refco Inc.*, 505 F.3d 109 (2d Cir. 2007).

9 It was also suggested, I think, that by compromising  
10 the PBGC's claims which include potential secured claims as  
11 well as priority administrative claims for post-petition  
12 contributions the settlement would alter the priority rules of  
13 the Bankruptcy Code. I believe that was a backhanded reference  
14 to the Second Circuit's *Iridium* decision. However, that  
15 decision addressed settlements that purported to alter the  
16 rights of creditors who are not party to the settlement. The  
17 PBGC, once the plans are terminated, would have the claims,  
18 itself, and is prepared and capable under 29 U.S.C. 1367 to  
19 settle those claims which are contingent at this point  
20 conditioned upon plan termination. So I don't believe that  
21 there's any question of violation of the fair and equitable  
22 aspect of approval of a settlement as articulated by the Second  
23 Circuit in *In re Iridium*.

24 I'd also note, that the PBGC, while not pursuant to  
25 its statutory mandate, liable for paying all of the benefits

1 that are provided for under the plan's pre-termination will be  
2 paying substantially more over time than the priority or  
3 administrative claim benefits. So under any argument, I don't  
4 believe that the debtors by entering into this settlement are  
5 somehow skewing anyone's rights to recover as a priority or  
6 administrative creditor.

7 Finally, it was argued that the settlement agreement  
8 would give this Court's blessing to actions by the PBGC as  
9 opposed to authorizing the debtor to perform the settlement.  
10 I've already addressed that point, I believe, including this  
11 citation to the Refco case. But I do note further that for  
12 purposes of clarity the order that the debtors have asked me to  
13 enter specifically reserves parties rights under 29 U.S.C.  
14 Section 1303.

15 Other than that, all I can say is that it appears  
16 reasonable to me for the PBGC to have acted in the way it did  
17 sufficient for me to find, as I said previously, the  
18 modification of the plan is feasible insofar as it depends upon  
19 the termination of the pension plan. And that to the extent  
20 the PBGC actions in entering into that agreement are subject to  
21 review, my order approving the settlement does not preclude  
22 such review as a matter of law. Although, if indeed, the  
23 debtors enter into the termination and trustee agreement, the  
24 degree of review may be significantly curtailed as set forth in  
25 the Second Circuit LTD case that I've previously cited.

1                   The debtors have further stated that various  
2 provisions of their agreements with these unions in the -- in  
3 particular paragraph 2(b) of the MOU at page 6 of 32 and  
4 attachment C acknowledged the debtors' rights under the MOU to  
5 seek termination of the plan or the plans. But I believe  
6 that's unnecessary to rely upon, given that the undertakings to  
7 maintain the benefits under the plans are subject to applicable  
8 law and I see no basis for the debtor to be compelled to  
9 maintain an agreement that is terminable by the PBGC without  
10 any reference to whether the agreement is in a collective  
11 bargaining agreement or not.

12                   So for those reasons, I'll overrule the three unions'  
13 objections to the modification motion and to the PBGC  
14 settlement.

15                   MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I was asked by counsel for  
16 American Aikoku Alpha Inc., their objection is at docket number  
17 17773, whether we could take up his objection next because of  
18 some travel commitments that he has.

19                   THE COURT: Okay.

20                   MR. BUTLER: So I will turn to that objection and then  
21 go back to some other matters.

22                   THE COURT: Okay.

23                   MR. VIST: Thank you, Mr. Butler. Good evening,  
24 Judge. Gary Vist for American Aikoku.

25                   The gist of our objection -- as I said it earlier, we

1 have three objections, two are specific to assumption -- non-  
2 assumption notices. I don't want to take up the Court's time  
3 with these today.

4 The third objection is the objection to the plan,  
5 itself. Basically, my client and Delphi have entered into a  
6 stipulation in May of 2008 under which my client is supposed to  
7 get approximately 414,000 dollars upon the sale of the steering  
8 and half shaft business. The stipulation that we have entered  
9 into also provides that to the extent that any order related to  
10 the sale of the steering and half shaft business alters,  
11 conflicts with, or derogates from the provision of this  
12 stipulation this stipulation shall control.

13 Our understanding is that the steering and half shaft  
14 business is being sold to GM as a part of this modification  
15 plan. It is the debtors' position that the plan allows them to  
16 basically not pay the stipulation amount in full but to  
17 basically make a partial payment under it. We believe that the  
18 language of the stipulation is clear and that the plan has to  
19 be modified to provide that if there's any agreement between  
20 the debtor and the creditor, that where a statutory agreement  
21 says that the agreement would supersede any future order  
22 conflicting with it, that the plan has to be modified to  
23 provide that such agreement does take precedent over any  
24 provision set forth, or any proceeding allowed by the plan.

25 And that is the gist of our objection.

1 (Pause)

2 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, just give me one moment.

3 (Pause)

4 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, as counsel indicated, two of  
5 their three objections have been adjourned to the August 17th  
6 hearing.

7 The objection that they're trying to assert now  
8 somehow is that the stipulation attaches Exhibit C to the  
9 objection, is somehow enforceable in the context of the  
10 modified plan. That objection resolved an objection to a sale  
11 that later failed. And if you look at the title of the  
12 objection the title was, "A stipulation agreed order resolving  
13 assumption or assignment of the executor contractor or  
14 unexpired lease to the buyers in connection with the sale of  
15 steering or half shaft." That sale failed, it never went  
16 forward. And they've now asserted new objections with respect  
17 to the current modified plan. Those objections have moved  
18 forward to the August 17th hearing. And I don't believe that  
19 you can interpret this order as suggesting that under every  
20 circumstance in these cases if the sale that they were settling  
21 in did not proceed, and, in fact, did not go forward, that they  
22 ought to be able to get the kind of relief that they addressed  
23 here.

24 I also would point out to Your Honor, that in addition  
25 to this agreement being solely in the context of the selling of

1 Steering Solutions to what was actually Platinum at the time,  
2 there is no obligation set forth anywhere in this stipulation  
3 that obligates us to assume their contracts. And these  
4 involved to a certain extent, I believe expired purchase  
5 agreements at this point. And so I think that just in  
6 referring to the overall objection as it relates to the plan, I  
7 believe that the plan objection, Your Honor, should be  
8 overruled.

9 MR. VIST: Let me just briefly, Your Honor.

10 I believe most of the issues will be addressed on  
11 August 17th with respect to the contracts, whether it expired  
12 or not, et cetera. But our position is that the stipulation is  
13 not specific to the sale of Platinum. Both pages 6 and 7 of  
14 the stipulation which provide that we are going to get paid  
15 upon the sale of the steering and half shaft business do not  
16 state that we're going to get paid only if that business is  
17 sold to Platinum. The capital letters are not used, it's a  
18 generic language. And, again, therefore, we believe that we're  
19 entitled to be paid whenever this division is sold to anyone,  
20 and we believe the obligation is absolute. And we believe that  
21 paragraph 5 thus provides that the stipulation controls  
22 vis-a-vis any future order that conflicts with it.

23 THE COURT: But it refers to a cure payment, right? I  
24 mean, that's a 365 term, right, where a contract's assumed?

25 MR. VIST: It does refer to a cure payment, but it

1 doesn't specifically address assumption or non-assumption. And  
2 in negotiations over it there were actually no assumption or  
3 non-assumption discussions. And, obviously, again, I don't  
4 know how to bifurcate that with what we're going to argue or  
5 maybe not argue on August 17th. But, at least, with respect to  
6 the plan we've tried to limit it where if the plan does allow  
7 the debtor to basically neglect to follow through on its  
8 obligations under a prior agreement we believe the plan should  
9 be modified to reflect that.

10 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor --

11 THE COURT: But that presumes that the debtor has  
12 obligations under the agreement?

13 MR. VIST: Yes.

14 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, that's precisely our point.  
15 If you actually read the terms at page 7 of the stipulation it  
16 basically says as soon as reasonably practical upon the closing  
17 of the sale. It doesn't say any sale, it's "the sale," the  
18 sale that was part of the 365 agreements pursuant to which this  
19 cure was entered into they should receive a cure payment. No  
20 sale occurred, they didn't receive a cure payment. Paragraph  
21 2, "Upon payment of the cure amount their claim shall be  
22 disallowed and expunged." No cure occurred, no payment was  
23 made, their claims were not expunged.

24 The steering objection's irrelevant because that sale  
25 never closed. "And, similarly, upon payment of the cure amount

1 paragraph 4 American Aikoku shall be deemed to have withdrawn  
2 with prejudice the reclamation demand, the cure proposal, the  
3 response, the amended claim motion," none of which are deemed  
4 withdrawn because they were not paid the cure amount. And  
5 what's happened since 2008 to now, I believe, when we'll find  
6 out -- we'll deal with this on August 17th, is their contracts  
7 have expired. And I don't believe that they're going to be  
8 able to assert, we'll determine at that point in time. I think  
9 this argument is in part because they received, I believe, a  
10 notice of non-assumption for one of the contracts that expired,  
11 and is no longer subject to cure, because it expired in  
12 accordance with its terms.

13 And paragraph 5 says to the extent that any order  
14 related to "the sale" of the steering -- "the sale" has to mean  
15 this sale not any sale. This was a 365 agreement that was  
16 reached in the context of the assumption and assignment of this  
17 contract to Platinum. That assumption and assignment never  
18 occurred, is not going to occur. And just like all of the  
19 other assumption and assignment agreements that were reached  
20 back then in terms of the actual assignment over in connection  
21 with steering, there are because of the passage of time and the  
22 change in agreements, and I think counsel would acknowledge  
23 that as to his own clients, the contracts have expired unless  
24 he wants to argue they haven't at the time of the hearing on  
25 August 17th, they don't exist anymore. And you can't now go

1 back and get another pre-petition payment on something under  
2 these circumstances.

3                   But I'm not here to argue the cure issues, just to say  
4 to Your Honor that as -- their general objection is somehow  
5 this plan can't be confirmed because we're somehow violating  
6 the Bankruptcy Code or violating prior orders of the Court, I  
7 would ask Your Honor to find that there's no violation of this  
8 order because this sale never closed, therefore no cure was  
9 ever due and owing with respect to the sale.

10                  THE COURT: Okay.

11                  MR. VIST: If I may, just for the record, we are going  
12 to argue that the contracts are still in existence on their  
13 face, they're expiring in 2011. But, again, we'll take that up  
14 on August 17th.

15                  THE COURT: All right. But as far as this objection  
16 goes, I just don't read this stipulation and order, which is  
17 attached as Exhibit C to Aikoku's objection, as requiring  
18 payment of money other than in the context of a request to  
19 assume the contract by the debtors. The phrase used is "as  
20 soon as reasonably practicable upon the closing of the sale of  
21 the steering and half shaft business, American Aikoku shall  
22 receive a cure payment of \$413,908.96 to cure all default under  
23 the purchase orders." The word "cure" is a term of art under  
24 the Bankruptcy Code, it's used in Section 365(b) in connection  
25 with the right of a debtor to assume an executory contract or

1 unexpired lease. The debtor has to cure all pre-petition  
2 defaults or provide adequate assurance of prompt cure.  
3 Otherwise, if the debtor is not assuming a contract, the debtor  
4 is not authorized to pay pre-petition debt except in  
5 extraordinary circumstances. And, certainly, submission of a  
6 stipulation and order like this under the circumstances under  
7 which this was entered on May 28th, would not count as  
8 extraordinary circumstances.

9 Furthermore, the introductory clauses putting the  
10 order in context note that in connection with the request by  
11 the debtors to approve a specific transaction, they filed as  
12 was contemplated, an assumption notice and a notice of cure  
13 amount, giving nondebtor parties to contracts an opportunity to  
14 object to the proposed assumption of the contracts. And, in  
15 fact, the recital on page 5 states that American Aikoku filed  
16 its notice of cure claims of American Aikoku Alpha Inc., docket  
17 number 13010, the cure proposal asserting a cure amount of  
18 415,761 dollars to cure defaults under the purchase orders.

19 So it appears to me clear from both the context and  
20 plain language of the agreement as well as the obligations of  
21 the debtor under the Bankruptcy Code, that the only reason  
22 interpretation of this paragraph 1 is that it applies to a  
23 specific request to assume the contracts. So unless the  
24 debtors are moving to assume this agreement, I don't believe  
25 this is enforceable.

1 MR. VIST: Thank you, Judge.

2 THE COURT: Frankly, I think I've ruled that in this  
3 case before in connection with someone else's arguments in  
4 respect of an executory contract that was assumed, assuming  
5 that the plan would be confirmed and go effective.

6 So to the extent it's not law of the case it is now.

7 MR. VIST: Okay.

8 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I don't see Ms. Robins and  
9 Ms. Mehlsack here. They had arguably some other objections in  
10 their pleadings, and I'll need to check with them to see if  
11 they intend to pursue them.

12 THE COURT: I think it's the business judgment --

13 MR. BUTLER: Right.

14 THE COURT: -- of entering into these agreements in  
15 the first place, or whatever standards you apply whether it was  
16 appropriate to enter into these agreements.

17 MR. BUTLER: And I'll be addressing those, Your Honor,  
18 at the end, in what I think will be an abbreviated close.

19 With respect to the last objection that I think an  
20 objector has indicated they wish to pursue, it would be Mr.  
21 Sumpter who is on the telephone I believe, who filed a COBRA  
22 motion under docket number 18366. We filed an opposition to  
23 that under docket number 16457. And I would just say, Your  
24 Honor, that the initial -- Mr. Sumpter is participating today  
25 on a pro se basis. I did want to say, Your Honor, at the

1 outset of this that this particular objector participated in  
2 and was an objector in the OPEB termination litigation at which  
3 these issues were addressed. And we believe that the OPEB  
4 termination order which Mr. Sumpter did not appeal acts on a  
5 res judicata basis, his motion. We do not believe that there  
6 is a COBRA benefit that exists, this is -- Your Honor, may  
7 recall we had that technical discussion on the record --

8 THE COURT: The twelve-month issue?

9 MR. BUTLER: Twelve month either way. Twelve month  
10 before you file, twelve month after you file, about a twenty-  
11 four month window. And this is occurring outside of the  
12 window. We had that -- that was discussed at length, and there  
13 were pleadings filed at length on all sides as it relates to  
14 those issues in the OPEB termination matters.

15 So I think, initially, Your Honor, the debtors believe  
16 this would be barred by principle of res judicata. And I  
17 understand that Mr. Sumpter is appearing pro se. So just --  
18 and I think -- but I do think I have an obligation to raise it,  
19 and I think Mr. Sumpter should acknowledge to the Court that he  
20 was an objector to that hearing and probably recalls that these  
21 issues were, in fact, discussed at that hearing and were part  
22 of the record at that hearing. I don't expect Mr. Sumpter  
23 necessarily would understand the principles of res judicata and  
24 I'm not trying to use a lot of fancy words in defending against  
25 his objection, but I do have an obligation to raise that.

1                   THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Sumpter, you still on the  
2 phone.

3                   MR. SUMPTER: Yes, I am.

4                   THE COURT: All right. You were a party -- you did  
5 object to that earlier motion, correct?

6                   MR. SUMPTER: I objected to the termination of  
7 benefits without the 1114 committee.

8                   I received a notice I think around February 5th. And  
9 I think it was a hearing -- they mailed the schedule for the  
10 17th and then later -- but that is what I objected to.

11                  THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, do you have  
12 anything to add to the objection that you filed, which I know  
13 my chambers had told you effectively this issue would be dealt  
14 with as an objection to the plan. And so that's why it's being  
15 heard now, which I guess is -- in my view it was on all fours  
16 with the other relief that you had sought.

17                  MR. SUMPTER: I'm sorry, I don't understand that.

18                  THE COURT: Do you have anything to add to the  
19 objection -- to the pleading that you filed?

20                  MR. SUMPTER: Yes. Yes, I do.

21                  THE COURT: Okay.

22                  MR. SUMPTER: First, if it's permitted, I'd like to  
23 comment on the comments here. The person just may not have  
24 (indiscernible) had the same.

25                  But in terms of discussing this part of the statute,

1 what I have in my information is that the debtors' attorney  
2 started off with a response to a request for a stay. And in  
3 that comment or in that section it mentioned that you had ruled  
4 before. But there was no motion on to it and no ruling on it  
5 from any source that I have.

6 But I did -- before I submitted this motion, I thought  
7 it was important that I try to get a ruling from the Internal  
8 Revenue Service and the Department of Labor because part of the  
9 statutes say that they have to agree on certain determinations  
10 and rulings. And I've -- and the reason that I originally  
11 asked for a stay was because I thought that we might have a  
12 chance to get it done in a timely fashion.

13 I heard back from the Internal Revenue Service  
14 yesterday, and they haven't taken action yet because there is  
15 some discrepancy about how much the fee should be. So that's  
16 not resolved yet.

17 But I also heard back from the Department of Labor and  
18 a gentleman from the Department of Labor, a Mr. Kevin Horahan,  
19 he's Senior Employee Benefits Law Specialist and he appears to  
20 be an attorney. He suggested that perhaps we didn't need a new  
21 ruling, and what he did was send me a copy and referred me to  
22 what is 26 CFR 54.4980B. And I sent a copy of this to Mr. Carl  
23 Tullson, who I believe also is one of the attorneys; he's the  
24 one I've been in contact with for Delphi. Because I -- the  
25 language in this is quite specific. And I don't -- is it

1 possible they have a copy of this in the courtroom there, so  
2 that I wouldn't necessarily burden the Court with my reading it  
3 all?

4 THE COURT: Well, I don't have a copy of this.

5 MR. SUMPTER: Okay.

6 MR. BUTLER: Can I have one moment, Your Honor?

7 THE COURT: They're looking for it.

8 MR. SUMPTER: Okay.

9 (Pause)

10 MR. BUTLER: We're trying to locate it, Your Honor,  
11 just give me one minute.

12 THE COURT: Okay. If they can't find it, I'll ask you  
13 to read it.

14 MR. SUMPTER: Okay.

15 THE COURT: But they're looking for it. Give it a  
16 little more time.

17 MR. SUMPTER: Okay.

18 (Pause)

19 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor --

20 MR. SUMPTER: If you have it, turn to page 295-296.

21 MR. BUTLER: Right. Your Honor, what we have is --  
22 Your Honor, the -- just for the record, the exhibit number has  
23 been marked Exhibit 342. And it is the regs which we we'll  
24 present to you and is the specific page he wants to refer to.

25 THE COURT: Okay. And so you, sir, you said it was

1 what page? What, 2 --

2 MR. SUMPTER: 295.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. SUMPTER: And it's an objection at 54.4980B-4.

5 THE COURT: Right, I have that in front of me now.

6 MR. SUMPTER: Okay. And so then there's a part of  
7 interest, it's under question and answer one, but down a bit  
8 further than 6 which is near the bottom of the page.

9 THE COURT: Right. "A proceeding in bankruptcy under  
10 Title 11 of the United States Code"?

11 MR. SUMPTER: Yes.

12 THE COURT: "With respect to an employer from whose  
13 employment a covered employee retired at any time"?

14 MR. SUMPTER: Yes. And then goes on to talk about it  
15 and it ends on page 296. But there is no time limit on this  
16 employee -- this event, a lot's been covered after this  
17 bankruptcy. The twelve months, according to Mr. Horahan is a  
18 safe harbor for retirees, it kind of covers another situation  
19 which continues on and is in the objection, I think it's on  
20 page -- from 295 on to page 296. But I contend that Delphi has  
21 misread that statute and I think that the history of that  
22 statute would support that. I -- you know, if you get a chance  
23 to read that detail I think you'd perhaps see what Mr. Horahan  
24 was talking about.

25 But I also went back and found some legislative

1 history, and some congressional reports, and this you don't  
2 have, I'm just going to mention it by reference, that this  
3 (indiscernible) to provide whatever else. But there's a CRF  
4 issue brief, which is ID 87182, which is essentially  
5 contemporaneous with the time that these laws were being  
6 written in 1986 through '88. And primarily responds to the LTV  
7 bankruptcy. And these -- there were three laws were written to  
8 address the protection of employee and retirees particular  
9 benefits in bankruptcy circumstances.

10 And I also have Senate report number 105-31, Report on  
11 Aging. And I also have a -- I guess a congressional record  
12 which is defined as 133 Congressional Record H-8519, which was  
13 on October 13, 1987, page 62 of that document. It was actually  
14 a comment by Congressman Rodino that introduced -- in  
15 particular related to 100-334. And he has a similar role also  
16 in Public Law 99-509, which stipulated the COBRA benefits for  
17 bankrupt retirees. And he gave the motivation for Congress in  
18 that respect. And there are a number of others --

19 THE COURT: But do any of those deal with the time  
20 issue?

21 MR. SUMPTER: Yes. They say -- a couple of them  
22 repeat the clause just as you have in there. But others simply  
23 say that if the benefit is reduced or terminated in a  
24 bankruptcy then it results in lifetime COBRA benefits for  
25 retirees.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

2 MR. SUMPTER: And another point I wanted to make and I  
3 did make it in the motion that I filed, it was in fact that the  
4 debtor asserts that it was only for twelve months before the  
5 proceeding and then twelve months after the proceeding, then it  
6 will provide no protection for retirees at all because a debtor  
7 could wait until one day past twelve months and not have any  
8 kind of obligation. These events took place at a time when  
9 Congress was dealing with the LTV bankruptcy, I think there was  
10 a temporary law that was passed and extended three times. And,  
11 in fact, it expired before, I think it was -- I'm not sure --  
12 100-344 was passed -- I'm not sure about the length of time  
13 before Public Law 100-344 was passed. And that had to be a  
14 time that was far beyond the twelve months that the debtor  
15 talked about. And it would have made these COBRA protections  
16 moot.

17 But I think there's a history of it. But, also the he  
18 documentation of what the congressional intent was and they --  
19 continue to try to globally cover the retirement benefits and  
20 expand as well.

21 And, so, the debtors' interpretation is contrary to  
22 that. And so I believe that they are still responsible for  
23 their COBRA obligations. And to the extent that they still  
24 mark to the company or transfer assets, there is another  
25 regulation with I cite in my document that says that those

1 COBRA obligations go the successor. So that's why I've asked  
2 the Court to enforce Delphi's obligations for retroactive COBRA  
3 responsibilities back to April 1st and continuing on and to  
4 make all those companies that are involved in these  
5 transactions aware that there is this COBRA liability out  
6 there, which makes me think that some parts of these agreements  
7 may have to be reworked. And that was my concern that if it's  
8 comprehended in the -- somehow in this modified plan.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 MR. SUMPTER: And then I propose further that from a  
11 retiree perspective that I have an exhibit in my -- but see  
12 where I did is show what the -- what I project the value of  
13 this COBRA expenses to be based on what the current non-COBRA  
14 expenses are versus the current COBRA expenses. And I show my  
15 assumptions in this also, so I'm assuming that each retiree has  
16 the -- the average life expectancy from this point for each  
17 retirees is thirty years. And so I recognize that there are  
18 assumptions that could be negotiated. But based on that, the  
19 future value for these COBRA healthcare benefits is 532 million  
20 dollars and probably change -- another 159,000 plus added to  
21 that.

22 And I also wanted to point out there's 100 dollar a  
23 day per retiree charge or excise tax that's been set by the  
24 IRS. So that, basically, Delphi I think, is accumulating a  
25 600,000 dollar excise tax liability for not providing COBRA

1 benefits. And by my calculations it's around seventy-two  
2 million dollars as of today.

3 THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Butler?

4 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, question answer A-1 of  
5 Treasury Regulation Section 54.4980B-4, which is the section  
6 that was given to you by Mr. Sumpter, page 295 -- starting page  
7 295. If you look at the beginning of that section, the  
8 beginning of the answer A-1, it sets forth details about what  
9 constitutes a qualifying event and describes and I quote "as an  
10 event that satisfies paragraphs B, C and D of this question and  
11 answer A-1".

12 Mr. Sumpter pointed Your Honor to the bottom of page  
13 294 and to bankruptcy being a qualifying event. That would  
14 satisfy paragraph B. What he did not talk about was the  
15 paragraphs C and D, both of which have to be dealt with as Q  
16 answers A-1 indicates. Paragraph C describes an event that is  
17 a loss of coverage which is quote "An increase in the premium  
18 or contribution must be paid by a covered employee that results  
19 from the occurrence of one of the events listed in paragraph B  
20 of this Q and A-1, which would be a termination of employment."

21 Paragraph C goes on on the top of page 296, "To  
22 clarify that a loss of coverage need not occur immediately  
23 after the event, so long as the 'loss of coverage occurs before  
24 the end of the maximum coverage period.' The maximum coverage  
25 period for a retiree with a loss of coverage outside of the

1 twenty-four month period is eighteen months from the date of  
2 retirement." And if you look at what would give rise to a  
3 lifetime claim, both the section in the middle of the left-hand  
4 column of page 296, that paragraph C language as well as the  
5 actual statute, Code Section 4980(f)(3)(b) provides that loss  
6 of coverage for a retiree means "a substantial limitation of  
7 coverage that occurs 'within one year' before or after the date  
8 of commencement of a bankruptcy proceeding," i.e., the twenty-  
9 four month period." So the reg here, and you can see that  
10 reference, Your Honor, right in the middle of -- it's about  
11 twelve lines down in the left-hand column on page 296 of the  
12 reg. So as you would expect, the reg does tack the code  
13 section. And it would provide that if you had a qualifying  
14 event relating to bankruptcy proceeding there would be the  
15 potential for lifetime coverage, or at least the assertion  
16 there would be the potential for lifetime coverage. But if  
17 you're outside of that twenty-four month window, there is an  
18 eighteen month limitation in toto. And, so, Your Honor, I  
19 think, again, we've argued all of this at the OPEB termination  
20 motion, but the reality here is that the OPEB termination here  
21 occurred outside of the twenty-four month window as  
22 contemplated by the statute, as also contemplated by these  
23 regs. And I believe that Mr. Sumpter's objection is without  
24 merit.

25 The debtors believe, first, it's barred under the

1 principles of res judicata. Second, as I pointed out to you by  
2 both the statute and the reg, including the reg that  
3 Mr. Sumpter chose to call to your attention. Unfortunately,  
4 these -- the fact pattern of this case simply doesn't qualify.

5 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

6 MR. SUMPTER: Your Honor, if I could just make one  
7 comment?

8 THE COURT: Sure.

9 MR. SUMPTER: I take exception with the interpretation  
10 that the debtor has about that twelve month before or after. I  
11 thought that's a convenient or useful interpretation for the  
12 debtor. But that's not what that clause means; it's not what's  
13 been reflected in the congressional record, that's not what was  
14 told to me by the Department of Labor. I thought that  
15 (indiscernible) the evidentiary stands.

16 But that twelve months only modifies the prepositions  
17 before, it does not modify the preposition after. And so it  
18 means the twelve month before bankruptcy or anytime after. And  
19 then according to the Department of Labor all that is a safe  
20 harbor for retirees, and it does not put the constraints he  
21 insists, as I read it to that any loss of coverage, which  
22 includes this reduction during bankruptcy, is a qualifying  
23 event.

24 So I'm going through the process of having the  
25 Internal Revenue issue a more definitive order, even though the

1 Department of Labor may not find that necessary. But as I  
2 pointed out in court as you look at this, I don't think that  
3 from my understanding the -- this obligation will continue and  
4 the excise tax is going to continue to accrue. I think it's a  
5 benefit to Delphi to address this matter, make those  
6 retroactive payments and stop the bleeding.

7 THE COURT: Okay. I'll rule on this in the morning.

8 MR. BUTLER: Okay.

9 THE COURT: I understand your argument, Mr. Sumpter, I  
10 just want to look at the statute again one last time before I  
11 rule.

12 MR. SUMPTER: All right.

13 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I believe that's the last of  
14 the objections that people are pressing today unless somebody  
15 is raising another objection. I did hear Your Honor indicate a  
16 ruling tomorrow morning. We are continuing to work on the form  
17 of order and the final form of plan modifications as indicated  
18 earlier. My authority by the board of directors and I believe  
19 by the parties to the MDA both require that the form be  
20 mutually agreeable to them. We're close but we're not finished  
21 yet. I've been on the record now, as Your Honor has, for nine  
22 hours or something like that.

23 THE COURT: I thought this would give you some time to  
24 finish that up.

25 MR. BUTLER: So I take indication from Your Honor that

1 we should get that completed before Your Honor rules on this  
2 objection. And we'd like to make a --

3 THE COURT: Well, I could rule on the objection. I  
4 don't want to close everything until you have it completed.

5 MR. BUTLER: Right.

6 THE COURT: Until you have the order completed.

7 MR. BUTLER: And, Your Honor, there are few matters  
8 left including business judgment, a couple of other showings we  
9 need to make under 1127. And at least one item on 1129 that I  
10 need to address. But I'll do that in an abbreviated close.

11 THE COURT: All right. I mean, I have reviewed the  
12 declarations again. And am certainly familiar with the  
13 debtors' financial condition. I'm also familiar as set forth  
14 in Mr. Sheehan's declarations with the debtors' efforts to  
15 market themselves, including the auction process. So I don't  
16 think you're going to have to say much more, if anything, on  
17 the debtors' determination to enter into this agreement with GM  
18 and the DIP lenders. To me it seems a valid exercise of  
19 business judgment under the circumstances. But if you want to  
20 have anything more on the record, that's fine. But I believe  
21 the description by Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Shore of the debtors'  
22 consideration of alternatives and of the sale process of the  
23 mediation process and of the auction, is sufficient to show  
24 that the debtors are pursuing a path that's consistent with good  
25 business judgment.

1 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. What time do you  
2 want us back?

3 THE COURT: Well, it's kind of up to you. I know you  
4 all have a propensity to work through the night even on  
5 Sundays. And I'm not encouraging that you do that. So just  
6 give me a sense. I don't have anything else scheduled for  
7 tomorrow, so I can begin at 10, I can begin at 11, I can begin  
8 at 9:30, it's up to you.

9 MR. BUTLER: Can you just give us a moment, Your  
10 Honor?

11 MR. SUMPTER: Your Honor, this is James Sumpter. Can  
12 I ask --

13 THE COURT: You can appear by phone tomorrow so that  
14 you can hear my ruling.

15 MR. SUMPTER: Okay.

16 THE COURT: So you should contact the same number or  
17 the same -- you should go through the same process that you did  
18 today --

19 MR. SUMPTER: All right.

20 THE COURT: -- to get on the phone for tomorrow.

21 MR. SUMPTER: Okay.

22 THE COURT: Okay.

23 MR. SUMPTER: Could I ask one other question?

24 THE COURT: Sure.

25 MR. SUMPTER: I've referenced a couple of documents

1 that I have not had opportunity to make available to the Court.

2 Is it useful or proper that I submit those --

3 THE COURT: Well, if the documents are matters of  
4 public record, like the congressional record or Senate report  
5 you can e-mail those to me.

6 MR. SUMPTER: Yes.

7 THE COURT: That's fine. You should also e-mail them  
8 to whoever you've been sending them to at Skadden Arps.

9 MR. SUMPTER: Right.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MR. SUMPTER: Okay. All right. Let me confirm one  
12 thing on that e-mail address. I had sent those letters to  
13 Mr. Lightner before --

14 THE COURT: Yeah, that's fine.

15 MR. SUMPTER: Okay. You can give me --

16 THE COURT: Well, let me give you that  
17 rdd.chambers@nysb.uscourts.gov.

18 MR. SUMPTER: Okay.

19 THE COURT: Thanks.

20 MR. SUMPTER: All right. Thank you.

21 MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, I consulted with counsel. I  
22 think we'd like to tentatively recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow  
23 morning. If for some reason we can't be ready by 10 we'll  
24 advise chambers. But I think people would like to be concluded  
25 with this and we'll endeavor to have everything finished by

1 that time.

2 One point that I'd like to do tonight, which I think I  
3 can do unless someone thinks that I'm making a mistake, but I  
4 think this is the correct thing to do. Which is our  
5 evidentiary record is complete. And all the objections are in.  
6 An, so, Your Honor, the only thing I have left is a reservation  
7 of rights by our board that requires that we get a suitable  
8 form of order.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 MR. BUTLER: And that's the only thing I've got left.  
11 So unless Your Honor has some reason that you think we  
12 shouldn't do this, I think I'd like to close the evidentiary  
13 record tonight so we've got a complete record, and we'll deal  
14 with argument tomorrow, if there is any, if that makes sense.

15 THE COURT: Well, there's conceivably an evidentiary  
16 record on this order, that's the only thing that would remain  
17 open as far as I can see.

18 MR. BUTLER: Right. Aside from that, Your Honor, I  
19 think --

20 THE COURT: Mr. Abrams?

21 MR. ABRAMS: Your Honor, I just rose to indicate that  
22 we would support Mr. Butler's approach subject to Your Honor's  
23 limited qualification with respect to the order itself.

24 THE COURT: All right. I agree, I think that's  
25 appropriate. The evidentiary record is closed. The only thing

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1 I'm reserving on is my ruling on Mr. Sumpter's objection and  
2 review of the final version of the -- final proposed version of  
3 the order.

4 MR. BUTLER: Right. As I said, Your Honor, I also  
5 will give and I take Your Honor's guidance to heart, I may have  
6 a few closing comments, but they will be abbreviated.

7 THE COURT: All right, that's fine. Thank you.

8 MR. BUTLER: Thanks, Judge.

9 THE COURT: And, again, you can leave your exhibits  
10 and charts.

11 MR. BUTLER: Thank you.

12 THE COURT: Mr. Sumpter, I'll be back on the record at  
13 10 tomorrow.

14 MR. SUMPTER: All right, thank you.

15 (Proceedings concluded at 7:21 PM)

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VERITEXT REPORTING COMPANY

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PARTY	NO	DESCRIPTION	ID.	EVID.
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		634 Various Joint Exhibit		25
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		documents		
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DESCRIPTION	PAGE	LINE
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Objection by Michigan Workers Compensation	78	22
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Agency and Funds Administration to plan, overruled		
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Objections by Howard County Taxing	107	22
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Authorities and Texas Taxing Authorities to plan, overruled		
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IBEW and IAM's objection to feasibility	210	1
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of plan denied		
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FCI's objection overruled	213	3
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Objections of the three unions to the	218	12
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modification motion and PBGC settlement		
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overruled		
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Motion of American Aikoku to enforce	225	24
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settlement agreement denied		
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2 C E R T I F I C A T I O N

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4 I, Clara Rubin, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true  
5 and accurate record of the proceedings.

6 **Clara Rubin**

Digitally signed by Clara Rubin  
DN: cn=Clara Rubin, c=US  
Reason: I am the author of this document  
Date: 2009.08.07 14:49:50 -04'00'

7

8 Clara Rubin

9 AAERT Certified Electronic Transcriber (CET\*\*D-491)

10 Also Transcribed By: Esther Accardi (CET\*\*D-485)

11 Dena Page

12

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18 Date: July 30, 2009

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